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## PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

In their report in favor of the bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers the House Committee on Military Affairs say: "The non-commissioned officer is always in immediate contact with the men. On his force of character, good capacity, strict integrity, untiring energy and soldierly qualities depends in a great measure the success of military administration. The very slight increase of his present pay over that of the private soldier is totally incommensurate with the responsibility placed upon him and the onerous duty required of him. He receives less pay than the private soldier on extra duty, and so it not infrequently happens that the good soldier in the ranks prefers extra duty in the staff department to the chevrons of the non-commissioned officer. This should be remedied by establishing such remuneration as will induce men of high intelligence to enter the Army with the object of making the career of the non-commissioned officer that of their lives.

"The qualifications necessary for such a career in a well-trained modern Army demand a much higher order of intelligence than heretofore, owing to the introduction of modern arms, thereby increasing enormously the dangerous zone over which troops in hostile contact must be led, and greatly adding to the importance of the subordinate leaders, including the non-commissioned officers.

"The opinion of the highest military authorities on this subject, based on the testimony of all intelligent observers of the progress of modern battles is stated in 'Home-Precis of Modern Tactics,' as follows:

"The question of how a small body of men should be handled in actual fighting has now become of far greater importance than formerly. . . . The first troops that come into contact with one another are small detachments. . . . There can be no doubt that the correct leading and handling of these small bodies conduces greatly to bringing the action of larger bodies to a successful conclusion. . . . And it follows that the skill and intelligence of individual officers of every grade, more especially their aptitude for seizing favorable places for an advance, are now of more value than they have ever been in war."

"Thus, then, the qualifications and attainments of the non-commissioned officers of the line must be of high order, and may be briefly stated as follows:

"(1) Theoretical and practical knowledge of the duties of their grades in minor tactical operations, outpost, advance and rear guard service.

"(2) Comprehension of the principles governing the modern fighting formation of a company, troop or battery, mounted and dismounted, and practical instruction therein.

"(3) Intelligence and aptitude in 'squad leading' over varied ground (cavalry, mounted and dismounted).

"(4) Horsemanship, skill in use of arms, and knowledge of the duties of their grades in drills and garrison duties.

"(5) Knowledge of all duties of non-commissioned officers of interior guards.

"(6) Sufficient mathematical training to become gunners in the modern seacoast fortifications.

"(7) Soldierly appearance and deportment; firmness and force of character, sufficient to inspire respect and obedience when leading separate groups in action, and under the immediate supervision of the company commanders.

"Formerly familiarity with parade ground drills, a knowledge of routine garrison duties, and a neat, soldierly appearance were considered sufficient tests of the efficiency of non-commissioned officers, but now the vastly increased importance in modern war of intelligent and well-trained subordinates of every grade demands, as shown above, a higher order of intelligence and opens a career for young soldiers of the right stamp, but who have been unable to obtain commissions, which may justly be regarded as of a high professional character.

"It follows, naturally, that to obtain greatly increased efficiency in the line of the Army, by securing the services of intelligent men willing to make the career of the non-commissioned leader in the fighting line their profession, the pay should at least equal the compensation paid to the non-commissioned officers of the staff, and the object of this bill was to bring the pay of Sergeant Major, 1st Sergeant and Quartermaster Sergeant of the line up to the standard fixed for the pay of the Ordnance, Commissary and Post Quartermaster Sergeants; to give the Sergeants of the line the pay now given the 1st Sergeant of the line, and the Corporal the pay heretofore enjoyed by the Sergeant. The committee have amended the bill by reducing the increase 37 per cent. from that proposed.

"The following table shows the result of the increase as recommended by the committee:

	No.	Rate per Month.	Am't.	Inc.
Sergeant Majors.....	40	\$30	\$1,200	\$280
Regimental Q. M. Sergts..	40	30	1,200	280
1st Sergeants.....	362	30	10,860	1,810
Sergeants.....	1,571	23	36,133	7,855
Corporals.....	1,448	17	24,616	2,896

Total increase per month..... \$13,121

Total increase per annum..... \$157,452

"Your committee believe that the needs of the Army call for this increase of pay, and that the amount to be expended will secure a very much higher state of efficiency, and, besides being a necessity for the service, will in the end, by reason of the better condition of af-

fairs in attracting to the service intelligent young men and preventing desertions, prove an economical measure."

## AMERICAN SOLDIERS AGAINST THE WORLD.

Capt. Chas. A. Curtis, U. S. A., has an article in the "Home Journal" for April 8, entitled "Sword, Lance and Bayonet in Modern Warfare." He condemns them all as obsolete, but we are surprised to find a man of military experience saying: "When, in the panoply of romantic and chivalric war, the armored arrays rush toward each other, some quarryman in his shirt-sleeves will fire a dynamite gun, and there will be a great hole in the ground where before there was an Army. No more cavalry charges, no more hand-to-hand combats, no more clatter of steel; only the discharge of dynamite guns, with victory to the force which fires its batteries first and annihilation to the other." Capt. Curtis also says: "The French are the most enduring soldiers of Europe, the best marchers, the most capable of bearing hunger and exposure. The English are the poorest European soldiers in these respects. But the English exceed the French in height and strength, though not nearly so much as the English very boastfully assert, and, in a warfare where the movements of troops depend upon horses, and where great strength for a brief period is of more value than endurance for a long period, the English would have the advantage of all other European nations. And the Americans would have the advantage of the English, for, whatever our foreign friends may say and believe, the measurements made during the civil war show that the tallest soldiers were the Southerners, the next the Northerners, then English, Irish, Scandinavians, Germans, French and Italians, with a good bit of difference between the Americans and English and almost none at all between the Germans and French. Native Americans are the largest men in the world. Abundance of food and an invigorating climate greatly improve the European stock upon American soil. The American has more than the size and strength of the Englishman, and almost the endurance of the Frenchman. The marches of the civil war, the privations endured, can be compared to anything in the annals of Europe. Come what may, the American soldier can stand against the world."

Judge Catron, the delegate in Congress from New Mexico, has appointed one of his sons as a cadet at West Point and another as a cadet at Annapolis. In order that they may each have two chances, in case they should fail to pass their examinations, each is named as an alternate for the other.

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Very gratefully,

J. P. MCINTYRE,

Chaplain, United States Navy.



## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

There can be little doubt that the century which is now closing will always be written down as one of the most eventful in the history of the world up to the present time. Beginning with the achievements of Bonaparte at an age when youth still gave him strength for the display of his remarkable genius, it has witnessed the unbroken triumphs of Von Moltke, the tremendous display of strength in our Civil War, the organization and regular employment of the entire fighting strength of nearly every nation in Europe, giving to Byron's "men in nations" a realization of which Xerxes never dreamed, the introduction of the rifle and of ship armor, the development of arms and tactics to a point which makes both attack and defense nothing less than prodigies of power, both on land and sea, and, finally, developments in science, literature and every other department of human skill, incomparably superior to anything known before. The colonizing movements of the sixteenth century were feeble and infantile compared to the great march of Europeans upon the other continents now. In Europe itself, the center of movement, the interests of the different countries were never before so defined nor their solidarity so established.

The events of the century have undoubtedly been astonishing, and its diplomacy has covered questions of the highest moment, but, in our judgment, when all these are considered carefully, it will be found that the most important and the most necessary to the safety and development of the European nations is in that principle of national action known as the Monroe Doctrine. That doctrine originated in the acceptance of Washington's advice to avoid entangling alliances has controlled our relations with all other nations during the whole century and is approved by and ingrained in every American intelligence. The natural consequence of our attitude of continental isolation is the requirement that other nations must keep their distance and not attempt operations which would be subversive of our safety and interests at home.

Considering the comparative unimportance of the holdings on this side of the water which remain to the European nations it cannot be said that the requirements of the Monroe Doctrine form even a considerable price for the immunity they enjoy in critical times. What would be the consequences of the rise in this country of the European military spirit? If we, desiring to retaliate for the iniquity of the Alabama, and to recover our commerce, were to take advantage of England's first war and join hands with her adversary with all our might, would not her injuries outweigh anything she can gain by bullying Nicaragua and striving to seize Venezuelan territory? If under secret encouragement of Government our people were to give the Cubans a fleet of privateers, would Spain's control of Cuba repay her for the consequences?

In considering this question, it is not necessary to boast of our valor or power, or to indulge in any dreams of irresistible conquest. The mere entrance of the United States into foreign disputes would be so fraught with menace to the future relations of the European nations that it would undoubtedly cause dismay. The fruits of the nineteenth century are a condition of tremendous debt and forced taxation, and if a powerful disturbing force is to intensify this condition in the next century the unfortunate Europeans may well stand aghast. If the United States were to abandon its wise traditional policy and prepare for taking a part in the next European war, its alliance could not fail to produce most serious disaster, even if that disaster took no other form than the alarm of the other nations, their alliance with our enemy and the general war that would result. The consequences might be unfortunate for us, but our punishment would not lessen the injury to the Europeans.

We are led to call attention to these self-evident truths by the constantly repeated error of Europeans who discuss the Monroe Doctrine. If this error were confined to a few newspaper writers it would be of little importance, but it is shared by public men of all sorts, legislative, executive and diplomatic. They all treat this doctrine as an American pretension. We know it to be a European question. The conduct of every nation is regulated in part by the conduct of other nations toward it, and it is idle to ask us to maintain a high attitude of non-intervention while the Europeans are striving by every means possible to gain new footholds on this continent. We have nothing to say about the diplomatic course of our Government, but we know that the feeling of our people upon this subject is so strong that it must control the action of their public officials, now or in the end.

The Monroe Doctrine is probably the world's doctrine of the future. One result of the rage for colonization must be to build up new and powerful nations, and these will, in time, feel the inspiration of independent life. The United States is the first exemplar of the new powers of the future world, and we may be certain that any policy that is essential to our welfare will find its analogue in the history of the others. The favorite declaration of European wisecracks is that the Monroe Doctrine is not known to international law. If that is true, they had best hasten to accept it, for it is a principle with which they and their successors must deal in the future.

Brig. Gen. Batchelder, Quartermaster General, has asked the cap manufacturers of the country to submit sample caps for the consideration of the Department. The experiments so far made by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department in this direction have not given satisfactory results, and the Quartermaster General has

come to the conclusion that the wisest plan would be to seek the aid of the cap manufacturers.

Following is the text of the resolution, reviving the grade of Lieutenant General as adopted by the committee:

That the grade of Lieutenant General be, and the same is hereby, revived in the Army of the United States, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge distinguished services of the Major General commanding the Army, rendered in the volunteer army during the late civil war and in command of expeditions against hostile Indians in the frontier States and Territories, the grade of Lieutenant General may be specially conferred: Provided, however, That when the said grade of Lieutenant General shall have once been filled and become vacant this joint resolution shall, thereafter, expire and become of no effect: Provided further, That nothing in this resolution shall increase the number of general officers of the Army. Sec. 2. That the pay and allowances of the Lieutenant General under this resolution be the same as heretofore allowed for that grade.

What is the programme of the administration with regard to the North Atlantic Squadron? That is a question asked daily at the Navy Department, but those in charge say that absolutely nothing has been decided upon and that for the present the ships will stay at Hampton Roads. Secretary Herbert while at Fort Monroe talked with Rear Adml. Bunce, commanding the fleet, in relation to its summer's work. We understand that the Admiral has been considering the question of the ships which can be used for Naval Militia duty during the summer. He has been informed by the Department that the Naval Reserve of the several States along the North Atlantic coast will be given short practice cruises during this summer. This information was sent to him in order that he might make such arrangements as to prevent this practice from conflicting with the maneuvers which the squadron will carry out unless a condition of affairs should arise as to require practical operations. The Department has received requests for ships from the several States having Naval Militia and is determined to grant them if such is possible. The feasibility of concentrating the militia of these States at one point is being considered. It is desired to have the concentration of the entire organizations on this coast, but that is impossible, and it is expected that only three State militia organizations can be brought together. With this number of men, however, some exceedingly interesting exercises can be accomplished which will be beneficial to the men participating. We are also informed that the dispatch boat Dolphin, which has just returned from Guatemala, is to be added to Rear Adml. Bunce's squadron just as soon as repairs are completed at the Norfolk Navy Yard. As her type implies, she will be used as a dispatch boat and as a station of observation for Adml. Bunce in case he would like to see the ships maneuvering from a vessel which is not participating in the exercises. Adml. Bunce will have a large squadron before the summer is over. In addition to the vessels he now has under his command—the battleship Indiana, the New York, Maine, Columbia, Raleigh, Cincinnati, Montgomery and Amphitrite—there will be assigned to his squadron, when put into commission on or before July 1, the Massachusetts, Texas and Terror. The Terror and Amphitrite, being monitors, will not participate in the maneuvers, so that these vessels ought really not be counted in considering the maneuvering members of the squadron.

A correspondent, referring to a recent report of Maj. Garlington on certain obsolete ordnance stores, says: "Your informant last week wrote as though an unusual 'find' had been made at the Augusta Arsenal, when in fact it was only necessary to step across the hall of the War Department building to find a complete list of classified stores, serviceable, unserviceable and obsolete, not only at this, but at every other arsenal in the country where, as is well known, the accumulations of war material are overhauled periodically and duly reported upon. The latest report of this character from Augusta Arsenal dates but a few months back, and comprises a list, of perhaps 200 pages, of the obsolete and unserviceable stores, with recommendations for their disposition based upon some experience and a careful overhauling and inspection, extending over several weeks, instead of half an hour, and it is to be hoped that the well considered recommendations may be adopted rather than those suggested in the article in last week's 'Journal.' This report is sufficiently exhaustive and includes even the 'cannon spikes' (a few inches of wire) and the 'four ladies,' and does not omit the important items of vent punches and thumb-stalls." We agree with our correspondent that the articles in question ought not to be sold at auction. A vast quantity of old war material has been disposed of since the war, and over \$10,000,000 have been covered into the Treasury; but people who have given any thought to the matter are none too eager to sacrifice the comparatively few "relics" which remain. The old iron guns, for example, of so much historic interest and value are intrinsically not worth transportation to the nearest foundry, while the patriotic demands of our great national parks and cemeteries far exceed the supply and the demand for war-time relics is continuous and increasing. The same may be said of the shot and shell, which would bring but the merest trifle under the auctioneer's hammer, but which interest thousands of people and are most highly appreciated for appropriate and beautiful decorative purposes in our arsenals, parks, cemeteries and other public grounds. These guns and

projectiles will acquire an increased value in this respect from generation to generation, while all the time teaching their silent lesson. The Joe Brown "pikes" alluded to were never practically in service, though some of them were in the hands of Georgians as lances for a few days until other arms were supplied. There are but few of them; they are entirely worthless as scrap, and should be retained as heretofore to meet occasional requests from museums, commanderies, etc. The sale of scrap and useless material goes on periodically at our arsenals under authority of the Secretary of War, but the number of articles which may be regarded as relics is not so far reduced that their sale as scrap may properly be regarded as a kind of vandalism, which it is hoped may not be indorsed.

Referring to the agitation in some quarters in England to abolish scarlet uniform, the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "It is so frequently taken for granted that red is the most conspicuous color that could be used for that purpose, that to hear it combated, and with irrefragable arguments, is something of a novelty, even for those who are ready to be convinced in favor of the smarter accoutrement. A German officer recently declared that the white-coated cuirassiers were more conspicuous even against the snow than the red coats of the Ziether Hussars, and complimented Englishmen on being so practical a race as to embody this fact in the uniform of their soldiers. He further mentioned special experiments on the ranges in corroboration of his statement, the results furnished being three hits to the blue target against one to the red. As a further illustration, a squad of ten volunteers, two dressed in light grey, two in dark grey, two in scarlet, two in dark blue and two in green, were ordered to march off, and were carefully watched by a number of volunteer officers, and the result attained was as follows: First the light grey disappeared, next the scarlet, then the dark grey, and long after this the dark blue and the dark green were still visible. The importance of these experiments cannot be overrated, and it is to be hoped that they will be followed up until a definite conclusion has been arrived at."

The recall of Maj. Wm. Ludlow from London, where he has been performing the duties of naval attaché to the United States Embassy, is due to the desire of the authorities to have all engineer officers possible on duty in connection with the fortification work which will be commenced when the fortifications bill is approved by the President. It is in anticipation of such work that Maj. Ludlow has been ordered to return to the United States and that the Department has decided not to retain two engineer officers at West Point. Brig. Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, and his assistants are even now commencing plans for the proposed fortifications and by the time the appropriation is available will be able to start actively to work. Brig. Gen. Flagler, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is losing no time in getting everything in readiness for putting the fortifications act, so far as it affects ordnance, in operation just as soon as possible. No officer has yet been selected for the post of naval attaché to London, nor has any application for the duty been received. The authorities are now considering several officers in connection with the billet. Maj. Ludlow is not recalled for the purpose of testifying before the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, although he will make his report on the waterways of Europe upon his return.

Assistant Secretary of War Doe has high hopes that Congress will pass the bill the War Department submitted providing for the reorganization of the Militia of the United States. It is generally believed that there will be no material changes in the measure suggested by the Department. Letters have been received at the Department from the Adjutants General, practically in all the States of the Union, and in the great majority of cases the most flattering comments are made. Criticisms are few and far between, and then are of such a minor character as to be hardly worthy of note. Adj. Gen. Charles King, of Wisconsin State troops, particularly expresses himself in highly commendatory terms of the Department's measure.

President Cleveland has made a direct proposal to Spain to be allowed to mediate between her and the Cuban insurgents. This offer was made in a note to Senor Depuy de Lome, mailed on Thursday week, and the Spanish Government is now considering it. The note is very friendly in its character, and it is expected that Spain will treat it in a courteous way and make an amicable response. The authorities have been led to believe that Spain will accept their proposition, and it was this belief that caused the President to nominate Gen. Fitzhugh Lee as the successor of Consul General Williams at Havana. Upon the officer at Havana will depend the conduct of negotiations between Spaniards and Cubans. Consul General Williams' firm policy has made him enemies, who might object to anything he might do in the way of mediation, simply because of their dislike for him personally. It was on this account, it is stated, that the administration decided to appoint Fitzhugh Lee. Aside from Cuba, Egypt, Abyssinia and Nicaragua, all the world is at peace. No trouble has arisen in the East, and the European governments are treading gingerly on a crust of peace that is liable to give way at any time and precipitate them into a seething furnace of war. The Egyptian question is occupying more interest than any other at this time, and the whole world is eagerly awaiting for developments in the campaign in the Nile valley.



Asst. Comptroller Bowers has decided that the provisions of the recent Army appropriation law declaring that "hereafter a monthly allowance of \$9.50 be granted in lieu of the allowance for subsistence and clothing" is applicable to the retired enlisted men of the Marine Corps. He also holds that the date when the above provision goes into effect is the date of the approval of the act. The Assistant Comptroller has also disallowed the claim of William Lansing for pay, allowances and traveling allowance. The syllabus of the decision is interesting to the Army: "As a general rule, when an officer is honorably discharged or his resignation tendered on the ground of physical disability he must be regarded as involuntarily discharged and entitled to traveling allowances as provided in the act of Jan. 29, 1813. Where, however, it affirmatively appears that the disability existed when the officer entered the service, or was caused by his own misconduct after he entered the service, the rule cannot apply and traveling allowances should be denied." Lansing was mustered into the service as Captain of a New York company and was discharged upon his resignation for disability.

Reports have been received at the War Department from military attachés of the United States abroad stating that in the Egyptian campaign the small caliber steel-jacketed bullets from the high-powered rifles of the foreign troops fail to stop an enemy when he is struck. The failure in this connection is ascribed to the fact that the bullet, going with such high velocity, perforates quickly if it strikes a soft portion of the body, and for the time being does not sufficiently injure the wounded man to cause him to stop. Both the Navy small arm, just adopted for the naval service, and the Krag-Jorgensen rifle are of small caliber, the former of .246 and the latter of .30 caliber, and some Army and Navy experts have claimed that neither arm would be effective in instantaneously stopping an enemy unless he was struck in a vital spot. Brig. Gen. Flagler, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has recognized that there might be something in this assertion, especially in view of the results obtained abroad, and, under his direction, some experiments have been conducted with a view to securing a bullet which will stop an enemy if it strikes him. With the present style of bullet, the Krag-Jorgensen rifle can send a ball through three men at a thousand yards. With the change proposed, it will be impossible to obtain this penetration unless some improvement is found, which is being sought, which will give the same penetration as is now had. The change made consists in cutting away the steel point of the bullet so as to expose the lead core. It has been found that when a bullet so treated strikes an object it spreads out, and causes, consequently, a great deal more damage to the object struck than is now obtained with the bullet, as it is now in service. Penetration is naturally required, and Gen. Flagler, in the experiments now being made, hopes to find some scheme by which the same penetration as was secured with the old bullet with greater destroying effects may be obtained.

The St. Petersburg "Novosti" scores American legislators for their attitude toward Spain on the Cuban question. It says, April 12: "The revolution would have been finished long ago had it not been for the support of America. From an international point of view the attitude of the Americans cannot bear criticism. It is due to an extravagant appetite for the extension of the United States. Spain's cause is lost, for she is dealing not with Cuba, but with America."

In the May number of the "Century" Miss Eliza R. Scidmore writes of the present aspect of "The Alaska Boundary Question." Miss Scidmore shows that the acceptance of the Cameron Line, which is put forward by the Dominion Government, would not only take from the United States several rich mineral sections, but its most unique scenic possessions. The Stikine River would go, which John Muir says is "a Yosemite one hundred miles long," the Taku Inlet, Glacier Bay, and, finally, the great Muir Glacier itself. This would prevent United States steamers from landing passengers in this region, just as the Canadian excursion steamer has been debarred for want of a custom house.

The illustrations for Hamilton Busbey's article on the "Trotting Horse," to begin in the May "Scribner's," have been in preparation for more than a year, and are made from actual photographs taken expressly for "Scribner's Magazine," at the great stock farms of the country, such as Stony Ford, Palo Alto, Woodburn Farm, Robert Bonner's country place, etc. The two articles contain almost half a hundred unique illustrations.

Chinese soldiers stationed at Miang-Yin mutinied because the Viceroy sent martinet to them as commanding officers. They did not like the rigid rule of the new General. They seized the guns in all the forts, and were proceeding to kill off all the officers in command when the powder magazine exploded, blowing the entire regiment into eternity. No one near the scene lives to tell whether the explosion was accidental or designed. Flying shells killed all persons within 300 yards of the building.

Aluminum is now being used instead of magnesium for "flash-light" photography. The light is said to be equally actinic, while "Aluminum" says the metal keeps better and burns away more completely. It is stated that after an aluminum cooking utensil has been in use for some time, a brown enamel or coating is formed on the inside, which is perfectly harmless, and manufacturers claim that this acts as a protection to the surface of the metal.

A warm defense is made of the Port Royal dock by Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell, commandant of the Port Royal Naval Station, in a report received at the Navy Department to-day. Comdr. Rockwell is incensed at the criticisms which have been made of this structure, and has taken advantage of a report he made to announce the undocking of the battleship Indiana, to include in it a statement as to the efficiency of the dock. He says: "While hauling into dock, while in the dock and hauling out, the Indiana received no damage in any way; no defacement or scratching. In fact, she did not, as far as known, touch any wharf wingdam, abutment or other part of the structure, but proved conclusively that going

into and going out of this dock is easy and feasible at all times. The Indiana entered and left the dock without any trouble or delay of any kind as easily and rapidly as a boat would have done." Some of the officers of the Department are surprised at the last statement made by Comdr. Rockwell, in view of the difficulty he had in getting sufficient water to dock the battleship. From the report, however, they are encouraged to believe that the structure is all right, and will be useful for accommodating the battleships when they require docking. It is believed, however, that when the New York dock is completed the battleships will be docked there and the smaller vessels will be sent to Port Royal to undergo this operation.

Samples galore may be found in the room of Maj. Charles Smart, Med. Dept., in the War Department. In this apartment the Board on Emergency Rations assembles each day and considers the work it has before it. A small gas stove, a microscope and other paraphernalia which may assist the board in its investigation are scattered over the room keeping watch on the mass of samples collected there. All sorts of food products of the compressed variety have been obtained, not only those recommended by the Emergency Boards convened in the several military departments, but from all the European and Asiatic countries, using emergency rations. The board finds two invaluable members in Maj. C. A. Woodruff, Sub. Dept., and 1st Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav., who are cheerfully using their digestive apparatus to further the board's investigation. For luncheon every day these officers eat compressed bean soup, pemican or other articles. They are still alive and are apparently suffering from no distemper.

The U. S. monitor Terror, Capt. Harrington commanding, was placed in commission at the New York Navy Yard on April 15. She is a double-turreted monitor, and one of the most formidable machines in the Navy. It will be some time yet before she is ready for active service, but it is the intention of the Navy Department to attach her to the North Atlantic squadron and have her take part in the summer maneuvers.

Secretary Herbert has received the report of the special board, consisting of Capt. Picking, Naval Constr. Varney and Chief Engr. Ross, which was appointed to make the trip from Port Royal to Hampton Roads on the Indiana, and thus make the final inspection of that vessel. The board finds that there is no weakness or defect in hull, fittings or equipment, nor is there any defect in the machinery of the Indiana. The ship left Port Royal at 6:52 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, arriving at Hampton Roads at 10:10 P. M. on the 11th, forty hours. On the 10th steam was made on four boilers, and with very poor coal the ship made 13.6 knots for two hours under natural draft, with 104 revolutions. The horsepower developed was nearly 5,000, a very good performance under the conditions. The ship handled well in every particular, with a remarkable absence of heavy rolling, the maximum roll under a broadside sea being twenty degrees.

Secretary Herbert now has under consideration the recommendation made by Col. Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, in relation to a new cap for the officers and men of his branch of the naval service. The new cap has a distinctly foreign appearance, and is unlike the uniform cap of either the Army or Navy. It has better ventilation and affords better protection. The crown is bell-shaped, and is higher in front than at the back. Around its rim and up the sides extends a black braid. Around the face there is an ornamental gold strap, half an inch thick, above which, at the center, is the corps device. The visor has the angle adopted for the Army and used extensively abroad, and affords ample protection to the eyes from the glare of the sun.

Congressional appointments of cadets at the Naval Academy have been made as follows: Philip Kearney, St. Joseph, Mo.; Charles H. Snorf, North Manchester, Ind., with George W. Steele, Marion, Ind., as alternate; Arthur E. Draper, Ellsworth, Kan.; Abram C. Howard, Chicago, Ill.; R. H. Gillette, New Lebanon, N. Y.; Carlos A. Gardiner, Chicago, Ill.; Harlow Hewitt, Lincoln, Neb., with Owen H. Oakley, Lincoln, Neb., as alternate; W. C. Greenburg, Ind.; Ward Wortman, Helena, Mont.; Walter H. Vernon, Oregon City, Ore.; John A. Spillman, Richmond, Va.; William H. England, London, Ark.; Benjamin B. Ballantyne, Culleoka, Tenn.; H. K. Strickland, Greensburg, La.; John A. Ruhe, Greenfield, Ind.; Stephen G. Benedict (alternate), St. Joseph, Mo.; Wilbert Smith (alternate), Dwight, Mich.

#### MR. BOUTELLE DISGUSTED WITH THE NAVY.

(Special to the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Washington, D. C., April 14.—Congressman Boutelle, chairman of the Naval Committee of the House, is bitterly opposed to Congressman Wilson's bill for the betterment of the Engineer Corps of the Navy. Mr. Boutelle was sick the other day when Congressman Hulick, of the sub-committee, gave the hearings on the bill. Yesterday, in giving his reasons for opposing the measure of Congressman Wilson, Mr. Boutelle said: "The engineers want too much. A few years ago, during the administration of Secretary Whitney, I stood in the breach for them when they had a fair chance of being side-tracked entirely and when it was intended to change the Bureau of Steam Engineering into a division. Now they are demanding everything, and apparently want to run the entire Navy. The trouble seems to be that the line officers are willing to concede too little to the engineers on the one hand, and, on the other, the engineers themselves are asking too much. I am sick and disgusted of this entire fight among the officers of the U. S. Navy. It has gone too far, and the time has come to call a halt on them."

"The whole difficulty is that there are too many idle naval men allowed to hang around Washington. They ought to be banded up, bag and baggage, and sent to sea. These young naval men come here after having been educated and made men of at the expense of the Government, and fly around to the social functions in Washington and meet the sons of rich men and get the idea into their heads that the Government is not doing enough for them. I often hear a young Lieutenant say: 'Here, I have been for fifteen years in this grade.' Of course they have, but they forget that during those fifteen years there were hundreds of bright young men in this country who would only have been too glad to have stepped in and taken their places, and there are to-day hundreds who would jump at the same opportunity. The men the naval officers meet here in social life, and whom they try to emulate—without having their means—are, as a rule, men who have but little else except their wealth to recommend them."

"The engineers have made a very victorious and ably conducted fight at this session, but they have, in my judgment, overdone the matter. For instance, I saw an

article the other day in which it was stated that any young man after three months' experience could run a ship, provided it was properly handled by the engineers, the intimation being that the sailorman is not required on our modern men-of-war, and that all that are needed are the engineers and some men to sweep the decks down. This is absurd and ridiculous. There never was a time when sailors, and efficient ones at that, were more needed in our naval service. The other day I read an account of a magnificent merchant vessel that was grounded in the harbor of New York. This accident happened after the man who captained the vessel had spent years in studying the different currents and water-courses between this country and Europe. I do not see why the engineer should want to be called an Admiral. It does not make him any better, and it does not in any way improve his social condition among people whose opinions are worth anything. It is simply a fight for power and control between the different branches of the service. It is an ugly and bitter contest, and is hurting the American Navy and demoralizing its officers. It is destroying the esprit de corps that formerly existed in the service, and unless it is brought to a speedy stop, it will seriously affect the efficiency of our Navy. The engineers are claiming that they are responsible for these modern fighting machines. They are, I grant, responsible for the machinery, but the Ordnance Bureau is responsible for the magnificent guns, gun mountings and the other mechanism that is connected with the arming of our great modern battleships. There ought, of course, to be some sort of a compromise measure devised that would be fair to all parties, but the fight between the different corps of the service is now so bitter that there does not seem to be any chance for a compromise going through."

Chairman Boutelle said that he was surprised that the Senate had knocked out the recommendation of the House Appropriation bill advocating the increase of the Marine Corps by 500 men, and he intimated that he should make a bitter fight in the conference committee to have the item restored in the naval bill.

#### HOW TO PRESERVE AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Senator Elkins, late Assistant Secretary of War, is doing patriotic service in calling attention to the mistake our government is making in showing as much favor as it does to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In his speech before the Senate on the 1st of April he called attention to the danger to which one of our American steamers on the Pacific Ocean, the "Oceanic Line," was subject by the competition of the rival line established by the Canadian Pacific. The British steamers have a much more liberal subsidy, while our American lines are treated with the utmost parsimony by our government. The British Canadian lines on the Pacific Ocean to China and Japan from Vancouver get \$400,000 per annum from England and Canada, or \$30,767 a trip. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. gets only \$5,384 per trip. Senator Elkins said:

"How can the American lines survive this competition? How can they successfully compete against such odds? How can they stand out and hope to do business upon any profitable basis? It is simply impossible. Only the other day it was decided to establish a fast steamship line from Halifax to Queenstown, and tenders have been invited to build this line, which is to consist of four first-class ships, as good as the Teutonic, to run 20 knots per hour, of 8,500 tons burden, and to make the trip in five and one-half days. Now listen to the subsidies, or subsidies, if you please, which this line is going to get, making it the rival of any line out of New York City. It is to get from the Canadian government a subsidy of \$750,000 and from England \$350,000 a year, making a total of \$1,100,000 a year from those two governments, nearly twice as much as all the American ships get for all the mails they carry."

"From 1848 to 1891 Great Britain paid in the way of subsidies and mail pay to her steamers \$197,027,780, while the United States paid in the way of mail payments and help only \$25,546,330, that is to say, \$8 to our \$1 to support her shipping. We cannot cope with England by subsidies at this late day. She is too strongly entrenched and established on the seas. It would take fifty years, if we should match our Treasury against England's, to even catch or be on an equal footing with her in shipping and as a maritime power."

"Mr. President, what is the position of the United States? It has to-day the best business stand on this planet. On one side of us are 800,000,000 people, and on the other side 400,000,000 consumers. We are located between these vast populations; we have the longest seacoast line of any country in the world; we are the richest nation; we consume more and produce more than any other nation in the world. With these advantages and with a proper policy we should be and we will be the greatest shipping and maritime power on earth."

#### GIBRALTAR AS A STRATEGIC POINT.

(From The National Review.)

Gibraltar (about 1,000 miles from England) is of immense importance as being the great watch tower from which the movements of warships can be observed and telegraphed as they pass into and out of the Mediterranean Sea. Moreover, situated as it is near the flank of our trade routes both to the Cape and to the West Indies and South America, it is the point at which vessels would naturally call for news, orders, coal and protection during the continuance of a war. When you consider that in every second of time twenty tons of shipping go out or come into our home ports, and that, as a matter of fact, the stream is continuous and never ceases, and that the value of the sea-borne trade of the British Empire is calculated at £930,000,000, of which about £250,000,000 neither comes to nor goes from the United Kingdom, it seems difficult to exaggerate the value of the fortress of Gibraltar or to realize the congestion of British shipping which might seek its protection in war. It has at present no dry dock.

As is now known, Gibraltar is to have three docks and a large dockyard is actually now in course of construction.

#### FINE SHOOTING WITH A BIG GUN.

(Victoria (B. C.) Correspondence of the San Francisco Examiner.)

Petty Officer Rowd, of the British flagship Royal Arthur, has again distinguished himself by quick and accurate firing, this time establishing a new world's record for the 6-inch rapid-firing guns with which his vessel is equipped. On the flagship's recent cruise to Comox, while steaming at 12 knots an hour, Rowd succeeded in putting eleven out of thirteen shots through a floating target 12 feet square, at 1,600 yards distance, having his fourteenth shot ready for firing when time was called on the trial, for which but two minutes were allowed.

Rowd, by this performance, has not only established an enviable notoriety with ordnance, much prized in the Navy, but will have the satisfaction of being reported at the Admiralty for superior efficiency and of obtaining a considerable pension in addition to his wages.



## SENATOR HAWLEY'S MILITIA BILL.

Senator Hawley has introduced into the Senate a bill (S. 2849) "To promote the efficiency of the militia." Section 1 divides all the able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 65 into the organized militia or National Guard and the Reserve Militia. Section 2 provides for the usual exemptions from militia service. Section 3 provides for an enlistment of three years in the organized militia, with a re-enlistment for one year. Enlistment, when in the service of the United States, to continue until the expiration of such service. Section 4 exempts the reserve militia from military duty, except when called into the service of the United States by act of Congress passed for that purpose. Section 5 requires courts for the trial of militia in the service of the United States to be composed of militia officers not of the same State as the accused. Section 6—Organization and rank and duties of staff officers of militia to be fixed by State, organization and discipline to conform as nearly as possible to that of Army. Section 7—State Adjutant Generals to make such reports to the Secretary of War, as he may require these to be transmitted (Section 8) to Congress with observations. Section 9—Organized militia to have same drill and tactics as Army. Section 10 adds to the present Section 1642, Revised Statutes, the following: "And he (the President) may in time of peace accept from the Governor of any State or Territory such number of the organized militia as may be offered for the purpose of the regular establishment, whenever proper appropriate instruction and discipline, with or without troops attached thereto shall have been made, and such troops when so accepted shall be deemed to be in the service of the United States during the period for which their services have been tendered by the Governor and accepted by the President." Section 11 same as Sec. 1643, Revised Statutes. Sec. 12 subjects militia in service to rules and articles of war. Section 13 adds to Section 1648, Revised Statutes, requirement that organized militia shall serve wherever ordered within or without the territory of the United States. Sections 14 and 15 give militia when in service of United States same pay and allowances as regular Army, to date from their appearance at rendezvous, including expense of moving them to rendezvous. Section 16 and 17 appropriate—dollars for militia, to be apportioned among States having not less than 100 organized militia for each Senator and Representative in Congress. (This would give a total of 47,200 organized militia). Section 18 authorizes the purchase of military stores and supplies from the War Department. Section 19—That each State or Territory furnished with stores and supplies under the provisions of this act shall, during the preceding fiscal year, have required every company, troop and battery in its organized militia, not excused by the Governor of such State or Territory, to go into camp of instruction or be quartered at a United States fort for instruction in heavy artillery, as hereinafter provided, at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction not less than twelve times, with no longer time than one hundred days between any two drills, and shall also have required during such year an inspection of each such company, troop, and battery to be made by an officer of its organized militia or an officer of the regular Army. Section 20—An Army officer is to aid the State Inspector during his inspections, and is to observe and report to War Department the condition of the troops and property. He is to exercise no power or authority, except as requested by the State to do so. Section 21—Army officers are to be detailed for instruction at State camps on request of the Governor, and to report to Secretary of War. Section 22—That upon application of the Governor of any State or Territory furnished with stores or supplies under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers of the Army to report to the Governor of such State or Territory for duty in connection with the organized militia, and the Governor may, in his discretion, commission such officer in the National Guard or organized militia, however called, during such detail, with such rank as he may deem proper, and the acceptance of such an appointment by the officer so detailed shall not be considered a violation of Section 1222, Revised Statutes; but no oath shall be required of any such officer so commissioned. The officer so assigned shall receive no pay or emoluments from the United States, except those of his rank in the Army. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the Governor of such State or Territory, or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War. Section 23—That upon the application of the Governor of any State furnished with stores or supplies under the provisions of this act, in which there is located a United States fort for coast defense, the Secretary of War is authorized to permit any artillery organizations of the militia to camp near or in such fort, and to drill at and with the heavy or other guns forming the armament thereof, for such length of time as he shall deem proper, which time, except in special cases, shall not be more than five consecutive days: Provided, That the command of such fort or garrison or of United States officers and troops stationed thereat shall remain with the regular commanding officer of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so quartered. Section 24—That the troops of the organized militia camped at any fort of the United States for instruction may expend in firing practice such amounts of ammunition as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, who shall detail an officer of the Army to supervise the instruction in firing practice. Section 25—That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the organized or reserve militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received incurred in the service of the United States he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service; and in case such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private dies in the service of the United States or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at any time in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws. Section 26 gives militia disabled in service benefit of pension laws. Section 26 repeals Sections 1625 to 1661 of Revised Statutes inclusive and 1667, "and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act."

been made upon it by War Department officials since its receipt, as well as the reports submitted by officers to whom it was sent for criticism. The board, as the subject demanded, went carefully into the matter. The programme provides that there shall be three grades of artillery competition as follows: The battery competition—(1) For gunners; (2) for gunnery specialists. The regimental competition—The general artillery competition. This programme was submitted to the department commanders, Colonels commanding the artillery regiments and inspectors of artillery, and some of the changes suggested were adopted. It was noticeable that none of the changes suggested were important. Maj. Gen. Miles now has the report under consideration, and is expected to shortly act upon it.

## PERSONALS.

Mrs. E. K. Happersett is at 4813 Trinity place, West Philadelphia, Pa. Under recent orders Lieut. F. H. Sargent, 8th Inf., changes base from Fort Logan to Fort D. A. Russell. Lieut. Claude L. Cochran, Revenue Cutter Service, is a recent visitor in Omaha, en route to join the Bear. Mrs. Brooke, wife of Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from a pleasant visit to friends in Omaha. Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., was expected to leave Atlanta, Ga., the latter part of this week on an extended leave of absence. Lieut. W. W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., was expected to leave Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., this week to spend a few months' leave abroad. Mrs. Page Cooper Dennis, who died in New York City April 15, was the daughter of the late Rear Adm. Geo. H. Cooper, U. S. N. Adj. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf., rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., April 15, and resumed duty at post and regimental headquarters. Capt. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., left Plattsburg Barracks this week to join his new station, St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine. Col. R. P. Hughes, Insp. Gen. U. S. A., and Comdr. R. E. Impey, U. S. N., registered this week at the "Herald" Office, Paris, France. Secretary of War Lamont went to Binghamton, N. Y., this week to attend the funeral of his close friend for many years, Mr. Charles Davis. Ordnance Sergt. Louis Bernheim, U. S. A., recently retired while on duty at Fort Caswell, N. C., has gone to reside at Sackett Harbor, N. Y. The many friends of Col. William Ludlow, C. E., now in London, will be glad to learn that he will soon return home to resume duty with his corps. Lieut. C. A. Bennett, 3d Art., on recruiting duty at Wheeling, W. Va., went to Parkersburg this week, to establish a sub-station at that point. Maj. C. A. H. McCauley, Q. M. U. S. A., was in Chicago this week, visiting relatives and friends there, on his way to his new station, Philadelphia, Pa. Sergeant William Irwin, U. S. A., a faithful soldier, retired from Troop C, 2d Cav. in December, 1887, died this week in the village of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and was interred with military honors April 14. The War Department has received the report of the board which recently examined Capt. F. M. Scott, Sub. Dept., for promotion. It is understood the board found Capt. Scott physically disqualified and he will probably be retired. Col. J. M. Wilson, C. E., who has the matter in charge as the personal representative of Secretary Lamont, is making arrangements for the public dedication of the equestrian statue of Gen. Hancock, in Washington, between the 10th and the 15th of May. The dedication will be made the occasion of a most imposing military demonstration. Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: 1st Lieut. Alfred H. Hasbrouck, Jr., 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Fisher, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Cabell Med. Dept.; Col. Daingerfield Parker, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. B. Shaw; 1st Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav.; Maj. J. B. Keefer, retired, and Maj. C. W. Raymond, Engineers. Vacancies are commencing to mount up in the line of the Army. Two officers, Capt. J. McA. Webster, 22d Inf., and Capt. J. J. O'Brien, 4th Inf., have been recommended for retirement by the boards which examined them. Six vacancies now exist and when these officers are retired eight will be on hand. There will be three age retirements between now and the 1st of July, Col. Daingerfield Parker, 18th Inf.; Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th Cav., and Col. Henry Closson, 4th Art. It is the expectation of the Department officials that there will be at least fifteen vacancies for the graduates at West Point. The fifty odd additional will be assigned to regiments which are now suffering from lack of officers. There are three stations vacant in the Engineering Department of the Army which Brig. Gen. Craigbill, Chief of Engineers, is anxious to have filled. One of these is the third lighthouse district, the second the Detroit engineering district and the third the station at Sioux City, Iowa. Maj. William Ludlow will start for the United States, according to a cablegram received from him at the War Department, on the 18th inst. It is expected that he will be assigned to the third lighthouse district, although he is ordered to report to the Chief of Engineers for duty and will appear before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce next week in relation to the Nicaraguan Canal. Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott will also appear before the committee. The Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., held a musical and dramatic entertainment on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., at the house of Col. A. Heeger, retired, in that city. After a charming solo on the violin by Miss Allen, daughter of the late Adm. Allen, U. S. N., a comedietta written for the occasion by Miss Alice Wight Alden, daughter of Dr. C. H. Alden, U. S. A., was presented by some of the younger members of the chapter and their friends. The scene is laid in a country house near New York just within the British lines in 1776, the theme, love and patriotism, and the complications arising from the meeting of patriot lovers with sweethearts under such circumstances. The cast was: Mistress Underwood, Miss Catlin, daughter of Capt. Catlin, retired; Dolly (her daughter), Miss Alden; Kitty Forsyth (a young neighbor), Miss Cushing, daughter of Col. Cushing, Sub. Dept.; Temperance (an old family servant), Miss Elliot, daughter of Col. Elliot, retired; Francis Pennington (a Continental officer), Mr. Kirkland; Henry Wynn (a young patriot), Mr. Fritz Allen; Mr. Farquhar (a Tory), Mr. Chas. G. Allen. Judging from the reception given the piece was an entire success. While all acquitted themselves creditably, the success was largely due to the efforts of Miss Elliot and Mr. C. G. Allen, who took the more difficult parts.

Maj. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., who has had a brief but pleasant tour of duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will shortly betake himself to Arizona for duty with his regiment there. Lieut. Hornbrook, 2d Cav., has been presented with a daughter by his wife, née Sanno, and the Lieutenant is the proudest and happiest man at Fort Wingate, says the Kansas City "Times." Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., has been in command of Fort Monroe this week during the absence in New York and vicinity of Col. R. T. Frank, member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. Miss Kathryn Jardine Pemberton, daughter of P. A. Engr. John Pemberton, U. S. N., was married on March 18, 1896, at East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. James M. Ludlow, to Mr. Harvey Benj. McLean. Lieut. (junior grade) Frank W. Kellogg and Ensign John P. McGuinness have successfully passed an examination for promotion to the next higher grades in the Navy and their cases have been submitted to the President for his approval. Capt. H. B. Noble, U. S. A., accompanied by his wife and her sister, Miss Birnie, will sail the 18th inst. for Europe. They intend remaining abroad a year, spending the time in France, Italy and Switzerland, after passing several weeks in London. Navy officers lately visiting in New York are P. A. Engr. M. Bevington, Hotel Imperial; Naval Cadet G. S. Galbraith, Astor House; Rear Adm. R. W. Meade, Park Avenue; Ensign C. F. Hughes, Murray Hill; Lieut. W. L. Burdick, Everett House; Lieut. O. W. Lowry, Grand Hotel. Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Col. S. McConihe, Westminster; Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, Holland House; Capt. W. Crozier, The Gerlach; Lieut. J. P. Hains, Grand Hotel; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, Col. P. C. Hains, Holland House. Miss Margaret Seager, sister of Mr. John Seager, private secretary of Secretary Lamont, and Mr. Isaac Pearson, of South Dakota, were married on Thursday, at the home of the bride's mother, in Washington. Mrs. Miles, wife of Maj. Gen. Miles, Miss Miles and Capt. and Mrs. Rogers were among the guests. Gen. Tom Hyde, of Bath, Me., gave a dinner at Chamberlin's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Monday evening in honor of Professor Biles, well known as an authority on naval construction and design. Speaker Reed, Representative Boutelle, Senator Hale and Comdr. G. F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., were invited to meet the professor. Comdr. Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, visited Field Marshal Yamagata, of Japan, at his hotel in New York, April 15, and invited him to visit the yard. The Marshal accepted and in the afternoon drove over to the Navy Yard. He was received by the Commandant and his staff, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired in his honor. The recent promotion to Captain of 1st Lieut. R. N. Getty, 22d Inf., who was graduated in 1878, is quite rapid, when the dates and position on the lineal list of some of the other senior 1st Lieutenants of Infantry are considered. For instance, in the 21st Inf., the senior 1st Lieutenant was graduated in 1876; in the 2d Inf., in 1874; in the 6th Inf., in 1877; in the 7th Inf., in 1875; in the 13th Inf., in 1875. We note in the Washington "Post" an account of the plucky act of Henry Fairfax Ayres, the ten-year-old boy of Capt. Chas. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., who, while fishing on the wharf recently at Alexandria, Va., saved, by his presence of mind, a companion who had fallen off the wharf from being drowned. He managed to get hold of the boy by swinging over the wharf and holding on by his foot and held him up by the hand until a boat could be sent to the rescue. Gen. Garcia, of Cuban fame, has written that when the task of freeing Cuba has been accomplished he will return and stand trial on the charge of violating our neutrality laws. The "Times" thinks in that case he will be let off easy, for it says: "Perhaps the offended dignity of our courts might necessitate a sentence of imprisonment in a banquet hall for three or four hours, with hard work at speechmaking, but for one trained in guerrilla warfare that prospect need not shadow life with horrid apprehension." Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., was prominently mentioned in debate in the House of Representatives, April 15, in connection with the position of president of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home. We are pleased to learn that Sergt. Michael Smith, of the New York police, recently promoted, has been assigned to charge of the school of instruction for new policemen at headquarters. A former 1st Sergeant of the Permanent Party at Governors Island and an excellent drill master he is decidedly the right man in the right place. Miss Elizabeth Heloise Weber, daughter of Col. John B. Weber, ex-Congressman and ex-Immigration Commissioner, and Lieut. Godfrey Lynet Carden, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, were married at Buffalo April 15. The bride came in with her father, who gave her away at the altar, where Lieut. Carden and his best man, Lieut. Horace B. West, awaited their coming. Directly after the wedding ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the family residence. Lieut. and Mrs. Carden will very soon leave for the West and expect to spend the summer on the San Juan Island, where Lieut. Carden owns a beautiful cottage. Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Langdon held a reception April 13 at their residence in Brooklyn, in honor of Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger and Mrs. Ruger, at which a distinguished company was present from the Army and Navy and civil life. The band of the 1st Art., which regiment Col. Langdon formerly commanded, was stationed in the library and rendered choice music throughout the receiving hours. At the close of the reception Gen. and Mrs. Ruger and Miss Ruger were entertained at dinner by Col. and Mrs. Langdon. Afterward the host and Gen. Ruger, who were classmates at Westpoint, enjoyed an hour of reminiscent talk incident to their college days and subsequent military life. Gen. Ruger's staff was with him on the occasion. The fifth annual meeting and banquet of the Veteran Association of the Department of the South and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron was held April 14 at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. E. S. Viele; vice-president, Commo. W. S. Welles; second vice-president, Gen. N. S. Stryker; secretary, Col. W. J. Harding; treasurer, Maj. J. D. Parsons; Executive Committee, Maj. W. J. Carlton, Gen. Charles A. Carlton, Maj. B. R. Cowin and Maj. B. F. Butts. "The Life and Services of Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A., commander of the Tenth Corps," was the subject of an interesting address delivered by the orator of the occasion, the Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland. Brief informal addresses bearing upon incidents of the campaign in the Department of the South were also made by Gen. Woodford, Gen. Greely, Col. Hamilton and others.



Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Q. M., 17th Inf., whose mother died recently at Little Rock, Ark., will rejoin at Columbus Barracks next week.

Col. Joseph R. Smith, U. S. A., retired, at present a guest at the Ranier Hotel, Seattle, Wash., reached his sixty-fifth birthday this week, April 18.

Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st Art., is acting as Adjutant General and Chief of Staff for Mr. Geo. A. Price, the Grand Marshal of the parade in Brooklyn on April 25.

Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., was expected to rejoin at Governors Island, N. Y., the latter part of this week from a sea trip to Old Point Comfort and vicinity.

Lieut. R. W. Rose, 17th Inf., is a recent arrival at Columbus Barracks and will command Co. H, whose Captain, D. H. Brush, is on college duty at Champaign, Ill.

We acknowledge receipt of a roster of troops serving in the Department of the East, corrected to April 10. It contains a fund of useful information as to the personnel of Maj. Gen. Ruger's command.

Mr. Thos. P. Curtis, son of the late Col. H. Pelham Curtis, U. S. A., to whose success in the Olympic games at Athens we referred last week, has since won additional laurels. He belongs to the Boston Athletic Association.

Col. M. P. Miller, commandant at Fort Hamilton, will command the U. S. troops at the parade in Brooklyn April 25 on the occasion of the presentation to the city by the Union League Club of a colossal equestrian statue of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Col. H. W. Closson, 4th Art., will relinquish command of his regiment and the post of Washington Barracks early in May and take a few weeks' leave, preliminary to his retirement for age on June 6. He will settle with his family, for permanent residence, in Washington, D. C.

Gen. J. W. Barriger, with his associates, Lieut. Col. Thos. Ward and Capt. B. H. Gilman, met at the Army Building, New York, April 15, and organized the board to prepare regulations, etc., in regard to the issue of certain articles tending to increase cleanliness on the part of general prisoners at military posts.

Comdr. Patrice de MacMahon, due de Magenta, is to be married to the Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, daughter of the due de Chartres. Among the presents to the bride is a collar of pearls presented by the mother of the groom. Many of the pearls were a present from the Shah of Persia on his first visit to Paris.

Col. Henry C. Corbin, of the Army, has announced the engagement of his daughter Katharine to Mr. Usher Parsons, of New York City. Mr. Parsons belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families of the State, is a graduate of Yale and at present a student in the Columbia Law School. The date of the wedding has not yet been determined upon.

According to the official statistics for 1895-96, the richest Prussian subject is Krupp, of Essen, who in 1894-95 was taxed on an income of from 6,585,000 to 6,590,000 marks. For the current year he pays 285,000 marks, having declared his income at from 7,135,000 to 7,140,000 marks. For the previous year he gave his income as 50,000 marks higher, viz., from 7,190,000 to 7,195,000 marks.

A Highland Falls paper says: "Thanks to the efforts and energy of Capt. J. B. Bellinger, the Army Service detachment of West Point will soon occupy a barracks it can really be proud of. The detachment is highly elated with its new quarters, and is sparing no efforts or expense to make the opening a grand success, and is receiving the valuable assistance and encouragement of Capt. Bellinger in this undertaking."

Lieut. J. S. Grisard, 7th Inf., having prepared an excellent compilation of "Minor Tactics for Enlisted Men," taken from Wagner's "Security and Information," Mercur's "Art of War," Burnham's "Duties of Outposts, Etc.," Pettit's "Military Science," Clerly's "Minor Tactics," Shaw's "Elements of Modern Tactics," and Mack's "Tactics for the Rank and File," Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Department of the Colorado, has published it in handy book form for the convenience of the troops serving in his department.

Aritono Yamagata, Field Marshal of Japan and Minister of War, passing through this country on his way to Moscow, where he is to attend the coronation of the Czar, was received this week on his entering the State of New York with due honors and attention by State authorities representing the Governor. The Field Marshal is accompanied by his suite, consisting of the librarian of the imperial household, Mr. Toudaudi; Maj. Oshima, Dr. Hirai, Surg. of the Japanese Army; Mr. Kawasaki, the Secretary of the Foreign Department; the Marshal's interpreter and two valets.

Col. William Ludlow, Military Attaché of the American Embassy in London, who recently made a visit of inspection to the Manchester and other canals, has, says a despatch, revived the hopes of all Manchester by telling an interviewer that he had no doubt of the ultimate success of the Manchester Ship Canal, though time would be required to develop it. It might be years before the Manchester Canal would develop its full capacity, but it would certainly yet achieve all that was expected of it. As the public considered that the canal was an absolute failure, and its future prosperity impossible, Col. Ludlow's assurance is received with rejoicing by those interested, and will greatly enhance the chances of a new canal loan.

Capt. John O'Brien, of the filibustering steamer Bermuda, has returned to the bosom of his family, says the New York "Herald," which quotes him as replying to the question as to whether a certain Spanish cruiser gave chase: "Give chase—to the Bermuda? Not much. One of those cruisers with an oyster bed on her bottom would have a sorry time chasing the Bermuda. Why, those Spanish men-of-war on the Cuban coast haven't seen a dry dock in a year. Their hulls below the water line look like coral islands with submarine forests growing over them. There isn't one of them that could drag that mass of animal and vegetable life through the water at a rate of nine knots, and the Bermuda will run off thirteen without shaking her hog chains."

The marriage of Miss Josephine Newcomb, daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., to Edward Baldwin Whitney, of New York, Assistant Attorney General, took place at the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., April 11. The bride is a very handsome young lady. The bridegroom is the son of the late Prof. William Dwight Whitney, of Yale College. The ushers were Assistant Secretary Charles S. Hamlin, Edward A. Bowser, Edson F. Gallaudet, Charles O. Brewster, Robert Grier Monroe and Ralston Fleming. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Whitney, Miss Lockett, Miss Powell and Miss Williams. The maid of honor was Miss Emily Whitney, sister of the groom. Dr. John Thatcher, of New York, was best man. The wedding breakfast followed at the residence of Prof. and Mrs. Newcomb, and then Mr. and Mrs. Whitney started for a wedding trip. The bride received a number of beautiful gifts. Secretary and Mrs. Olney and Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, with numbers of others prominent in the official circle, attended the wedding.

It is cheering to learn from Crawford, Neb., that "beer flows once more at Fort Robinson much to the satisfaction of Crawford people." A week of depression was as much as Crawford could stand, says the dispatch.

The Board of Dock Commissioners, New York City, has appointed Brig. Gen. William P. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, chairman of its recently constituted Board of Consulting Engineers, vice Gen. T. L. Casey, deceased.

Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., who has been on duty at the University of Washington, Seattle, since June 23, 1892, will relinquish his position there next June and soon thereafter join his regiment, probably at Davids Island, N. Y. H.

Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, a graduate of West Point, Lieut. 2d U. S. Cav., Lieut. Gen. in the Confederate Army, former Governor of Virginia, etc., was nominated this week by the President to be Consul General of the United States at Havana, Cuba, vice Ramon O. Williams, resigned.

In an obituary notice of the late Maj. William H. Eckels, U. S. A., the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion says: "In his civil and military life he was always trusted, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of all his duties. He was modest and unassuming, considerate and kind-hearted."

Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., and Col. J. S. Billings sailed from New York April 15, to be gone abroad until next fall, to attend the International Catalogue Conference which has been called to meet in London in July. Next winter Professor Newcomb will have reached the retiring age; hence, his official departure from active scientific work.

Mrs. Emily Murdoch, widow of Capt. D. H. Murdoch, 6th Inf., who was drowned June 6, 1886, near Moab, Utah, is now residing at 73 Madison avenue, New York, and appears, from recent correspondence, to be in financial distress, and would cheerfully acknowledge any assistance rendered her by friends and comrades of her late husband, by subscribing for a book she is publishing at the price of one dollar.

The bicycle drill and races in which a number of prominent society people participated while the entire world of society looked on took place April 13, in the park surrounding the old Van Ness mansion, Washington, D. C. Among the patronesses present were Mrs. Lamont, Miss Herbert and Mrs. Sheridan. The proceeds went to the Home for Incurables. Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton, U. S. N., took an active part in making the occasion a success.

In war veteran circles of Brooklyn the social event of the week will be the annual dinner and reunion of the 173d Regt., New York Vols., on Saturday evening, April 11. District Attorney John R. Fellows will be the guest of honor among the Boys in Blue who took part in the capture of Fort Hudson, La., where he was captured while serving on the staff of Gen. Pemberton, the Confederate commander of that stronghold, on July 9, 1863.

The Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion, adding its tribute to the deeds and memory of the late Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., say: "He has gone to join his noble comrades of many bloody conflicts and sacrifices. With Hooker, and Hancock, and Sedgwick, with Berry, and Griffin, and Ayres, he has answered to a higher summons. But their immortal deeds remain, a proud memory to their comrades and countrymen, and an inspiration to fidelity and patriotism."

Several Army officers, including Maj. Crowder, Judge Adv., Maj. Hsley, Lieuts. Ladd, Powell and Braddon, are in the city on business connected with the recent closing of the post canteen at Fort Robinson, says a recent dispatch from Chadron, Neb. The Government does not intend to accept the withdrawal of the complaint made by Crawford parties regarding the illicit liquor traffic carried on at Fort Robinson as final, but wishes to make a test case of the matter.

In Girardot, a little village on the eastern bank of the Magdalena River, in Colombia, South America, there died Dec. 2, 1895, a true soldier of fortune, Enrique Morgan, a Major General in the Colombian Army, but a native of West Virginia. During the War of Secession he was a favorite "orderly" with the Confederate General, Loring—One-Armed Loring, as he was called—and when the latter subsequently went to Egypt Morgan followed him there and became a Captain in the Khedive's army. He afterward enlisted in the Colombian Army, passed through all grades to Colonel and Chief of Engineers, and during the revolution of 1885 captured the important place of Tunja, with its extensive armory, for which service he was made Major General.

A meeting of the National Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was held at the Brevoort House on Saturday, April 11. There were present the general officers and State delegates, including Maj. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A., Commander General; Adm. Gherardi, Vice-Commander General for New York; James Henry Morgan, Secretary General; Frank Montgomery Avery, Judge Advocate General; Edward S. Sayers, Treasurer General; Rev. Henry M. Wayne, Registrar General; Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, D. C. L., J. L. D., Chaplain General; Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., Historian General, and others. A meeting of the National Council was also held and business transacted relative to the institution of commanderies in several States.

Unpropitious weather somewhat marred the effect of the reception in Omaha accorded to Marquis Yamagata, the hero of Ping Yang and the General who organized the victorious army of Japan, says the Omaha "Bee." But neither rain nor darkness lessened the warmth of the greetings extended by Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Platte. The distinguished Japanese leader showed that he appreciated the cordial feeling exhibited, and by a few remarks, expressed through the aid of his interpreter, indicated his gratitude. Throughout the ceremonies of greeting, and especially during Gen. Coppinger's complimentary remarks concerning his military achievements, Marquis Yamagata bowed and smiled and showed how appreciative he could be, even though English were a stranger to his tongue.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., presented a Masonic flag which he had carried on his last trip across Greenland, to Kane Lodge, New York, of which he is a member, at Sherry's, April 8. Among the 800 men and women present fully 40 had at some time or other made a voyage to the frozen North. Some of these were Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A.; Comdr. W. H. Gilder, Capt. Amos Bonsall, and Capt. John Wall Wilson, who were with the Grinnell in 1853; Sergt. Middleton Smith, of the Point Barrow expedition of 1881-3; Sergt. Francis Long, a survivor of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition; Henry Riederbeck, of the Greely expedition; Henry S. Bryant, in command of the first Peary expedition; Comdr. R. M. Berry, of the Rogers, in its search for the Jeanette; Lieut. N. R. Usher, Dr. John E. Walsh, surgeon of the Peary auxiliary expedition of 1895; Lieut. Francis L. Harris, of Dr. Hayes' expedition of 1890; Lieut. Giles B. Harber, of the search for the Jeanette; H. D. McDona, of the U. S. ship Alliance, in the Jeanette search, and Prof. W. Libby.

Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. John L. Sehon, A. D. C. to Gen. Otis, is spending a few weeks on leave.

Maj. J. B. Burbank, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Everet House, New York City.

Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., left New York April 9 on a brief trip, by sea, to the South.

Capt. Max Wesendorff, U. S. A., of Elizabeth, N. J., sailed for Europe April 9 on the Fuerst Bismarck.

Q. M. Albert Todd, 1st Art., of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., rejoins there next week from a short leave.

Lieut. Freeman E. Olmstead, U. S. A., residing at Denver, Colo., reached his sixtieth birthday on April 13.

Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th Art., on a short leave from Fort Monroe, is visiting relatives at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles has been elected an honorary member of the Union League Club, New York City.

Capt. H. D. Snyder, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 8, from Fort Duchesne, Utah.

Mrs. Worrlow, wife of Lieut. U. G. Worrlow, 20th Inf., of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting her parents at Nevada, Mo.

Col. W. H. Johnston, U. S. A., retired, who has been very ill at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Ore., is recovering.

Maj. G. F. Robinson, Paymr. U. S. A., awaiting retirement Aug. 13 next, is residing at 205 Logan avenue, Denver, Colo.

Capt. J. M. Cabell, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on a fortnight's leave from Davids Island since April 10, is visiting in the South.

Gen. and Mrs. E. S. Otis returned to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., last week from a month's visit to relatives in New York State.

We learn that Capt. Jacob A. Augur, 5th Cav., at present at West Bliss, has been detailed commandant of cadets at West Point.

Capt. W. P. Van Ness, 1st Art., rejoined this week at Davids Island, N. Y. H., from a pleasant visit to Boston and Fort Warren.

Capt. J. E. Eastman, 2d Inf., Fort Schuyler, recently granted three months' sick leave, will spend a portion of it at Hot Springs, Ark.

Maj. D. D. Wheeler, Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Platte, has returned to Omaha from a trip to Fort Meade, S. D., and elsewhere.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Greene announce the engagement of the eldest daughter, Abbie Harris, to Lieut. William D. Davis, 17th U. S. Inf.

The orchestral concerts by the U. S. Military Band at West Point, under the direction of Mr. George Essigke, teacher of music, are highly spoken of.

Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., was an honored guest at the 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., veterans' dinner in New York City on the evening of April 9.

Maj. Charles Porter, 5th Inf., on leave for some time past in Washington, D. C., was expected to join at Fort McPherson, Ga., the latter part of this week.

Capt. W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th Inf., on college duty at Kingston, R. I., visited friends at Governors Island—his station when A. D. C. to Gen. Howard—this week.

Capt. George McCreery, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who has been spending a leave in New York, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, en route to his station, Fort Niobrara.

Lieut. E. C. Capehart, U. S. N., left the torpedo station, Newport, April 13, for New York to join the monitor Terror. From the wharf members of the seamen gunners' class and his friends gave him a "royal send-off."

Maj. C. A. H. McCauley, Q. M., U. S. A., reached his new station, Philadelphia, this week from Portland, Ore., where he was relieved by Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Q. M., U. S. A., formerly Depot Quartermaster at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Offley, widow of the late Col. Offley, who has been making her home with her son, Lieut. Robert Offley, at Fort Reno, since his appointment, is at present visiting her niece, Mrs. Richards, at Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Fort Ethan Allen (Vt.) advices of April 15 state that Maj. C. C. Sniffen was at the post paying the troops on the above date, and that Capt. H. L. Ribley, 3d Cav., returned from Fort Columbus and resumed command of Troop E.

The wedding of Miss Julia Baird, daughter of Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., and Mr. George Holmes, of Chicago, which was to have taken place on the Thursday before Easter, has been postponed until summer on account of the severe illness with typhoid fever of Miss Baird.

Col. and Mrs. Jordan, U. S. A., have been the recipients of many letters of sympathy from their friends in Portland, Ore., and elsewhere since the death of their daughter Ella, who was universally beloved and esteemed wherever she was known for her gentleness and sweetness of character.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending April 15 were Col. and Mrs. D. Parker, U. S. A.; Capt. Geo. L. Norton, U. S. N.; P. A. Engr. Horace E. Frick, U. S. N., and Mrs. Frick; Lieut. E. B. Barry, U. S. N.; Comdr. G. C. Reiter, U. S. N.; Med. Insp. Geo. F. Winslow, U. S. N.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Leuraire L. Parke, eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. John B. Parke, 2d U. S. Inf., to Miss Anna N. Libbey, of Andover, Mass. Mr. Parke is at present in Cripple Creek, Colo., where he is engaged in mining. Mrs. Parke is in Boston, Mass., at Hotel Berkley, where she has been since leaving Fort Omaha.

A bicycling club for officers of the British Mediterranean Fleet has just been started and promises to be a very useful institution. There are a large number of officers regular "bikists" and they are continually being increased. Bicycling has become a perfect mania in Malta and there are many ladies who are very proficient in the art. The roads are simply splendid, so the ladies run about all over the island. The Admiral has taken up the pastime and there are few sports in which he does not come out first or therabouts. He is a wonderfully energetic man.

Ensign J. H. Dayton, U. S. N., was married on April 12, in Norfolk, Va., to Miss Nancy Reed, of Portsmouth. The Rev. Mr. Funsten, of Trinity Church, officiating. On the evening previous to the ceremony Adm. and Mrs. Brown entertained the young couple and a few of their relatives and friends at the Navy Yard. The spacious halls and apartments of the commandant's house were tastefully dressed, while the table decorations indicated that the menu was prepared by a master hand. Many of the decorative designs were unique.

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## PERQUISITES OF OFFICERS ON COLLEGE DUTY.

Discussing the subject of Army work in colleges, the New York "Times" tells us that the most attractive billet, from a pecuniary point of view, among the colleges where new details will be made this summer is that at the University of Washington, at Seattle. Here the Army officer who is detailed, in addition to his pay as an officer, receives \$1,400 a year from the institution. He is obliged to teach mathematics, however, in addition to his instruction in the art of war. The detail at Yale is also attractive in the same way. The officer is not expected to do other work than that of the professor of military science, and he gets from the university an annual stipend amounting to \$600. The detail at the Agricultural College at Logan, Utah, is worth \$800 to an officer, in addition to his pay from the Government. He is expected to teach mathematics. At the Ohio Military Institute, Cincinnati, the present officer teaches drawing, history and geography. He receives from the college authorities \$1,400 per year, board for his family and quarters. Another attractive position is the professorship at the Nevada State University, where the Army officer on duty teaches mathematics and French and receives \$1,000. The officer at Harvard is required to give no instruction beyond his military work, and receives \$500 per year from the institution, and the same condition prevails at the Michigan Military Academy. Of the New York colleges the St. John's Military School, at Manhattan, pays the Army officer stationed there \$600, for which he is asked to give instruction in mathematics and elementary law. The officer on duty at the Peekskill Military Academy receives \$25 per month, and teaches geology and arithmetic.

Other institutions which pay the Army officers out of their own funds and the extra duties expected of such officers are as follows: Alabama Agricultural College, Auburn, Ala., commandant of cadets, \$300; Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, commandant of cadets and discipline, \$600; Delaware College, Newark, mathematics and engineering, \$800; Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., civil and mechanical engineering, \$20 per month; Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., mathematics, \$800; Louisiana State University, commandant of cadets, \$400; Maine State College, mathematics and French, \$250; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., law and Spanish, \$200; Hillsdale (Mich.) College, civil geography and gymnasium, \$200 per year; Mississippi Agricultural College, mathematics, \$...; Marmaduke Military Institute, Missouri, discipline, \$300; University of Wyoming, mathematics, \$800.

At some of the colleges the officers perform duties in addition to military instruction and receive no additional compensation. This is the case at Seton Hall College, in New Jersey, and several of the Southern institutions. Most of the officers are able to teach mathematics, and that is the study assigned in many of the colleges. A number of them are instructors in foreign languages, notably in French and Spanish. One or two conduct the law classes, quite a number of them have charge of the engineering classes, and one of them teaches astronomy. The Pennsylvania State College, for which a new detail will be made next September, pays nothing additional to the Army officer detailed for duty at that place, but he teaches physics, among other matters, in addition to his military work. The officer on duty at Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., supervises the work in the gymnasium, and the officer at the Chester (Pa.) Military College instructs the classes in mathematics. Neither of these officers is paid anything for the extra service.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., has arrived at the post and reported for duty. Capt. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., rejoined from Governors Island, N. Y. H., Monday night, April 13. Lieut. D. L. Tate has been presented by Mrs. Tate with a fine boy, and mother and child are doing well.

Captain Emmet Crawford Garrison, No. 127, Regular Army and Navy Union, held their second annual ball at Corporation Hall, Winooski, April 6, and besides being a success in every respect, the affair proved to be to the highest credit to the garrison, the Regular Army and Navy Union and the military service in general. The hall was nicely decorated and showed the excellent taste of the Committee of Arrangements. The grand march was led by Capt. F. H. Hardie and his sister, Miss Elizabeth Hardie, thirty-six couples taking part. Among other officers were present Maj. L. T. Morris, Lieut. and Mrs. Heard, Lieuts. Caldwell and Andrews.

The Hardie Athletic Club will give their first exhibition at Corporation Hall, Winooski, on the evening of the 14th inst., the programme consisting of tumbling, Spanish rings, horizontal bar, feats of strength, drills, fencing, etc. The organization is composed almost entirely of members of Troop G, 3d Cav., Pvt. Hubbard and Lee being the experts in all-around sports. Under the supervision of Pvt. Lee, the troop has just finished a fine gymnasium in rear of the barracks, which is equal to any in the State. The club-swinging class is progressing nicely under the instruction of Pvt. Hubbard, whose efficiency in swinging the clubs cannot be excelled.

## EASTER AT ANGEL ISLAND.

Our little chapel was beautifully decorated, over one hundred lilies being used for the occasion. An Easter cross, back of the pulpit, literally covered with lilies, was a thing of beauty. Mrs. Shafter, the commanding officer's wife, contributed a beautiful Easter lily and also a fine basket of lilies of the valley, and the chapel was filled with the fragrance. The Easter sermon in the morning was good, followed by the Holy Communion. The singing was appropriate and good. In the evening a very interesting Easter concert was held: A piano voluntary, then prayer service and flute solo, responsive reading, select reading and beautiful Easter songs, and all felt that we had a good day.

The air is full of rumors as to movements of troops, and, as the 1st Inf. has been at this station now for 10 years, we naturally expect a move, but where to we will only be sure of when the order comes from the Secretary of War. As our regiment has not been together as a regimental station for the last 100 years, we think it would be a fair shake in case the regiment moves to be sent to a regimental post, and we hope the Secretary of War may see it in this light.

Serjt. Maj. McClellan and Corp. Sample, of this post, candidates for commissions, passed their preliminary examination and came home with cheerful countenances, indicating high grade. Corp. Marshall, the other candidate, who is a very bright and worthy young man, failed in his physical examination, to the disappointment of all. Mrs. Col. Shafter, who has been ill for several months, is steadily improving.

## FORT BLISS, TEX.

Lieut. Walter McBroom returned yesterday from the Mesquero Apache Indian Reservation, where he went last week on a reconnaissance. He made the trip on a bicycle, covering the distance of nearly 200 miles in six days, part of the time walking on account of the deep sand.

Lieut. William Glasgow, 1st Cav., A. D. C. to Gen. Zenas Bliss, was in El Paso last week, visiting friends and attending to business. Miss Lillian Hague, of El Paso, left last week for a visit with her sister, the wife of Lieut. Laubach, at Fort Clark, Tex.

Little George Ruhlman, son of Capt. Ruhlman, Q. M. Dept., stationed in El Paso, is just recovering from an attack of scarlet fever.

A number of the people of the post attended high mass on Good Friday at the old cathedral in Juarez, Mexico. The building is said to be over 300 years old; the ceiling and pulpit are exquisitely carved—worth quite a journey to see. It is one of the sights of Juarez, and visited by thousands of people every year.

Mr. Merritt, brother of Gen. Wesley Merritt, visited the post last week, with Mr. Charles Davis, Collector of Customs at El Paso.

Mrs. Nathaniel McClure and her daughter joined Lieut. McClure last week from a visit in San Francisco.

Invitations are out for a large ball on the 15th, given to the officers and ladies of the cavalry by Dr. and Mrs. Rafferty and Lieut. and Mrs. Evans.

Target practice began the first of the week, with pistol practice by the cavalry troop.

## FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 12.

Mrs. C. Dickson, mother of Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, died recently at her home in Cleburne, Tex. Maj. Ed. Fenelon, one of the leading cattle men of Texas, died at Midland, Tex., April 11. He was the father of Mrs. Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, 3d Cav., and the uncle of Mrs. Lieut. Wm. J. Nicholson, 7th U. S. Cav. The interment was at Leavenworth, Kan., on April 13.

Col. Anson Mills, 3d Cav., registered at the Worth Hotel, this city, last week, returning to El Paso from a short trip to the East.

Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th U. S. Inf., on detached service as Acting Indian Agent at Anadonko, I. T., was a recent visitor to this city. Maj. Baldwin has affairs in splendid shape within his jurisdiction. He has ridden that section of the bands of outlaws long rendezvousing there, and, for the first time in years, everything is peaceable and quiet in that quarter. Maj. Baldwin has won the entire confidence and respect, not only of the Indians, but the law-abiding whites in his locality. There is not to be found anywhere in the United States a more complete vindication of the wisdom of detailing Army officers as Acting Indian Agents than is afforded in this instance. It was never until the detail of Maj. Baldwin to this position that the citizens resident along the Texas border were freed from annoyance at the hands of marauders.

The mystery surrounding the murder of Col. Thomas Dwyer, at Brenham, Tex., has been cleared. Four negroes committed the bloody deed, three of whom are now under the death sentence, the fourth having turned State's evidence to save his neck. Robbery was the motive for the deed. Col. Dwyer left an estate consisting of valuable real property and cash of value \$1,000,000. He leaves six children, one of whom is Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d U. S. Inf., now on duty as military attaché at the American legation in Mexico.

Maj. Alex. M. Miller, C. E., is doing splendid work at Galveston. That point, thanks to his master hand, will soon have one of the finest deep-water harbors on the Gulf of Mexico. Maj. Miller was recently the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Galveston Board of Trade.

Texas is well represented in this year's graduating class at West Point. In addition to Cadets Thomas F. Howard, Charles E. Russell, Henry C. Whitehead and Wm. Kelly, Jr., there are John P. Wade, son of Col. James F. Wade, Commander of the 5th Cav. and the post of Fort Sam Houston; Alexander M. Miller, Jr., son of Maj. Miller, C. E., stationed at Galveston, and George S. Goodale, son of Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d U. S. Inf., with station at Fort McIntosh.

Hon. J. G. H. Buck, of Hillsboro, father of Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., is being instructed for Congress by the Populists of the 6th Texas District. The Populists lacked less than 100 votes of electing their nominee in the district in 1894, and, in fact, a contest over the right to the seat is now pending in Congress.

This city is endeavoring to arrange for a series of prize drills to come off in the summer. It is desired to offer some handsome purses. Should everything progress as desired, the drill will be a success, and Secretary Lamont will be requested to detail Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 23d Inf., and other officers to act as judges. Lieut. Clark made a host of friends while on regimental recruiting duty here, all of whom will watch with much pleasure his Army career. Capt. A. B. Kelly, Commander of the Lloyd Rifles, a prize-winning organization in the Texas Volunteer Guard, is the prime mover in the proposed drill.

The multitude of friends of 1st Lieut. Robert L. Howze, 6th U. S. Cav., are rejoiced at his detail to duty at West Point.

Capt. Stephen Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf., wife, children and maid, were recent visitors here from Fort Sill, O. T.

## WHAT ARMY OFFICERS CAN DO.

As an officer of the Army I am an earnest reader of all that appears in print relating to the military situation of the country and looking toward the establishment of proper national defense. The editorial page of the "Journal" has expressed sentiments most acceptable to me, and I read with interest the articles you publish from officers on these subjects. If, as George Parsons Lathrop says, it is the people, after all, who make war in every country, so it must be the people who shall say what preparation shall be made to meet war or prevent it. Officers of the Army, wherever situated, should feel it their duty, by every proper means in their power, to place before the people, citizens with whom they come in contact, the military situation of the country and her military needs, and urge them to call the attention of their representatives in Congress to these needs. Officers on recruiting service, those with the National Guard, on duty at headquarters, and officers at colleges, are in an exceptionally good position to do a great work in this direction—the latter by lectures to their students and the faculty and patrons of the college and others who are interested in educational matters. And the educational

public should have, and no doubt has, considerable influence. What seems to me to be the present urgent need is the adoption by Congress of a scheme for adequate seacoast defenses, and, with this, provisions for the organization and preparation for mobilization of troops to properly care for and man them. The regular artillery should be reorganized and increased sufficiently to properly care for the defenses, and to act as instructors and be a model for the National Guard. The seaboard States should have the necessity placed before them of organizing a large proportion of their National Guard as artillery, and national provision should be made to have these National Guard organizations mobilized for a short time each year with the regular artillery at the fortified points in their respective States for instruction, and they should be regularly and permanently assigned to duty at such points as reinforcements for the regular artillery at those points in the event of war. This would constitute the first line of defense and is the first and most urgent need. All officers of the Army—infantry, cavalry, artillery and general staff—and of the National Guard also, should ask this from the present Congress to the exclusion of all other Army measures, and persist in asking until the first great step toward national defense is taken. Not that the infantry does not need reorganization, to be the model upon which the State troops and the grand Army of the country in war must be built, but that the first line of defense may be obtained and put under way of growth and development. It seems to me that this must be admitted to be the first great necessity by all military students who are unselfishly devoted to their country and their profession. Let the leading lights of the artillery formulate some broad and comprehensive scheme for the establishment of the first line of defense, and then let the entire body of military students of the country, regular and National Guard, unite in asking Congress to act upon it. AN INFANTRYMAN.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of the late Capt. William G. Spencer, U. S. A., to whose death we referred last week, was largely attended. The Nashville "Daily Sun," referring to the death, says: "The deceased had thoroughly and favorably identified himself with the people of Nashville. He was appointed Surgeon in the Army from civil life and had all the delightful social qualities of the companionable gentleman. His father and grandfather before him were physicians and the talent of which he was possessed to a remarkable degree was in a measure inherited. Ill health from exposure during an Indian campaign made him almost an invalid during the last years of life, but his taking off was sudden and thoroughly unexpected. He leaves a wife and daughter almost grown. The former has many acquaintances and friends, all of whom feel for her the deepest sympathy."

Naval Cadet H. A. Purse, of Georgia, died at the Naval Academy April 9 of congestion of the lungs. He had been ill only one day. He was seventeen years old and entered the academy in 1894.

Mrs. Jesse Patterson, mother of the late Capt. G. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., and of the wife of Capt. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., died at her home in La Junta, Colo., April 7. Her death will be mourned by a large circle of friends in and out of the Army.

Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., his sons and daughter, have the deep sympathy of a large circle of friends in the death of Mrs. Augusta Root Tompkins, which occurred on Sunday last, April 12, at the Eagle Hotel, Bethlehem, Pa., which has been the permanent residence of the General and wife for some time past. The deceased lady was distinguished for her sincere and earnest Christian character and for her many virtues as a wife and a mother. Besides her husband she leaves three sons, Lieuts. S. R. H. and Frank Tompkins, both of the 7th Cav.; Daniel Tompkins, a student at Lehigh University, and one daughter, Miss Julia Tompkins. At Governors Island, where the family are so well known, the death of this honored lady has caused much sorrow. She was the daughter of the late Hon. Selah Reeve Hobbin and granddaughter of the late Hon. Erasmus Root.

A despatch of April 10 from Cairo, Egypt, says: Col. John A. Cockerill was stricken with apoplexy at 7:30 this evening in the barber's shop of Sheppard's Hotel, and died at 10 P. M. The deceased leaves a record as one of the most brilliant of American journalists, and his recent letters from Japan to the New York "Herald" were masterpieces. His father was Colonel of the 70th Ohio Volunteers during the war and received the brevet of Brigadier General. Young Cockerill also served during the war, but as a drummer boy, being but sixteen years of age when the war broke out. Col. Cockerill was modest and retiring in his manners. Among the members of the profession he was a favorite, commanding not alone their esteem and friendship, but their affection as well. He was at one time president of the New York Press Club and during his administration raised the standard of the club.

The Portland "Oregonian," referring to the death, near San Mateo, Cal., March 21, of Ella Jordan, daughter of Col. W. H. Jordan, U. S. A., says: "This event has brought sorrow to a large circle of relatives and friends. Miss Jordan was taken ill while on a visit to relatives in California and though everything was done for her recovery that medical skill could suggest she passed away after two weeks of suffering. Her parents were with her in her illness. Miss Jordan was a graduate of Helen's Hall of the class of '92. She was a young lady of rare intelligence and refinement, great personal charm and sincere piety. The burial office was said over her at St. Mark's Church and Riverview Cemetery, Bishop Powell and the Rev. Messrs. Powell and Weatherdon officiating. Though many grieve that the promising young life is so suddenly cut off, they believe that them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

James E. Wilson, who resigned from the Army Jan. 6, 1896, died in New York April 15 of hemorrhage of the stomach. We have had occasion more than once during the past few years to refer to events in his career and it seems best now to pass them over in silence. He served in the ranks from 1873 to 1882, was appointed 2d Lieutenant 5th U. S. Inf. March 27 of that year, was promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1890, was retired for disability in line of duty April 18, 1895, and resigned Jan. 6, 1896. He was a man of excellent and varied ability.

Mr. Edward Fenlon, of Leavenworth, who died April 11 at Midland, Texas, after a short illness, was well known throughout the Army and some years ago was post trader at Fort Leavenworth. He was a prominent business man. The surviving members of Mr. Fenlon's family are his widow, Mrs. Kate Rivera, wife of Lieut. Tyree Rivers, 3d Cav.; Miss Mamie Fenlon, Edwin Fenlon and Miss Genevieve Fenlon.

Maj. Simpson states in a paper on the German artillery that the flashes from the guns when smokeless powder is used are sufficient to "lay on," which means that the position of a battery can be discovered when it has once come into action.



## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 13, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, casualties, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1896.

## Promotions and Assignments.

**Cavalry Arm.**  
1st Lieut. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., to be Captain, March 15, 1896, vice Drew, 3d Cav., retired from active service—to the 3d Cav.

2d Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, 2d Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 15, 1896, vice Morgan, 3d Cav., promoted—to the 3d Cav.

## Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Theaker, 14th Inf., to be Colonel, March 10, 1896, vice Penrose, 16th Inf., retired from active service—to the 16th Inf.

Maj. George B. Russell, 5th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, March 10, 1896, vice Theaker, 14th Inf., promoted—to the 14th Inf.

Capt. Charles Porter, 8th Inf., to be Major, March 10, 1896, vice Russell, 5th Inf., promoted—to the 5th Inf.

1st Lieut. Robert F. Ames, 8th Inf., to be Captain, March 10, 1896, vice Porter, 8th Inf., promoted—to the 8th Inf.

1st Lieut. Robert N. Getty, 22d Inf., to be Captain, March 17, 1896, vice Thorne, 22d Inf., retired from active service—to the 22d Inf.

2d Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, 7th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 10, 1896, vice Ames, 8th Inf., promoted—to the 8th Inf.

2d Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, 15th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 17, 1896, vice Getty, 22d Inf., promoted—to the 22d Infantry.

## Retirement.

By operation of law, Section 1, act of June 30, 1882.  
Maj. John B. Keefer, Paymr., April 10, 1896.

## Casualty.

Capt. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav., died April 5, 1896, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Forsyth, the Dept. of California commander, accompanied by his aid, 1st Lieut. J. Franklin Bell, 7th Cav., will proceed to San Diego Barracks for the purpose of making the annual inspection of that post. (S. O. 39, D. Cal., April 4.)

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, A. Q. M., will make two journeys from Chicago, Ill., to Lexington, Ky., and return. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Lieut. Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for the purpose of examining the seacoast carriages at that post. (H. Q. A., April 10.)

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Maj. John B. Keefer, Paymr., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (H. Q. A., April 10.)

Leave for one month and five days, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Leave for 12 days is granted Post Chaplain C. W. Freeland. (S. O. 82, D. E., April 9.)

Leave for six months, on Surgeon's cert. of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Columbia, is granted Post Chaplain William F. Hubbard. (H. Q. A., April 14.)

1st Lieut. Harry Taylor, C. E., is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., and will proceed to and take station at Seattle, Wash., to assume charge of such works of fortification and river and harbor improvement as may be assigned him by the Chief of Engineers. (H. Q. A., April 14.)

So much of par. 4, S. O. 76, March 31, 1896, H. Q. A., as relates to Maj. William A. Elderkin and William H. Nash, and Capt. Edward E. Dravo, Commissaries of Subsistence, is revoked. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

The Commanding General Department of Texas will designate an officer to relieve Maj. Weston as Chief Commissary of that department and as Purchasing Commissary at San Antonio, in season to enable him to comply with the orders heretofore given him to report in N. Y. City not later than May 29, 1896. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

The following changes of stations of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Maj. William A. Elderkin, C. S., will, under instructions of the Commissary General of Subsistence, break up the purchasing station at Los Angeles, Cal., by the 30th day of April, 1896, and will then proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub. Capt. Edward E. Dravo, upon being relieved as Chief Commissary, Dept. Colo., by Lieut. Col. Bell, will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding two visits each month during April, May and June, 1896, from Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on official business. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

1st Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., will make two visits from Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., at such times as may be required, on official business pertaining to the firing tests of small arms. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

1st Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., Insp. of Small Arms Practice, will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for the purpose of making an inspection of the target range at that post. (S. O. 39, D. Cal., April 14.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect after his examination for promotion at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is granted Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav. (S. O. 58, D. Mo., April 13.)

## 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

1st Lieut. Parker W. West, Adj. 3d Cav., now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as witness before G. C. M. there. (S. O. 55, D. Mo., April 7.)

Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, 3d Cav. (S. O. 82, D. E., April 9.)

A Jefferson Barracks correspondent writes: "Sergt. Holden, Troop D, 3d Cav., who was discharged April 5,

dropped dead the same night. He was buried with military honors April 7. The deceased was an excellent soldier and intended re-enlisting in the Ordnance Corps, having served in the cavalry 20 years."

Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, commanding 3d Cav., in an official order announcing the death at Jefferson Barracks April 5 of Capt. John Burgess Johnson, 3d Cav. (heretofore referred to in the "Journal"), recapitulates the excellent service rendered by the deceased during and since the war, and says: "He was a polished and educated gentleman; a fearless and trustworthy soldier; a most capable officer; an honor to his regiment, and was endeared to and had won the esteem of all with whom he had come in contact, and his decease in the full of life is a loss to the regiment and the service."

Lieut. F. M. Caldwell is relieved from temporary duty with Troop E, 3d Cav. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 14.)

## 6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

During the illness of Capt. H. M. Kendall, 6th Cav., Lieut. W. C. Short is detailed member of exchange council. (Fort Myer, April 11.)

The band and Troop E, 6th Cav., will act as escort to the remains of the late Capt. J. B. Johnson, 3d Cav., at the interment at Arlington Cemetery April 8. Capt. B. H. Cheever, 6th Cav., will command the escort and Capt. H. P. Kingsbury and A. P. Blockson and Lieuts. H. J. Gallagher, J. A. Harman, C. D. Rhodes and W. C. Short will act as pall bearers. (Fort Myer, April 7.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about April 15, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav. (H. Q. A., April 14.)

## 7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Maj. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., and the two troops of the 7th Cav. now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., are relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed on April 28, 1896, Maj. Nowlan in command, to the stations assigned them by the commanding General Dept. of the Colorado, viz.: Maj. Nowlan and Troop B, to Fort Grant; Troop K, to Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 58, D. Mo., April 13.)

## 9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo., is granted 1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav. (S. O. 38, D. Platte, April 3.)

Leave for five months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about May 7, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., April 10.)

member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Fort DuChesne, Utah, vice 1st Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, 9th Cav., relieved. (S. O. 31, D. Colo., April 8.)

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Pvt. G. Raetzell, C, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

During the absence of Lieut. Albert Todd, Q. M. 1st Art., on leave, Lieut. C. J. Bailey will perform duties of Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Hamilton, April 10.)

Sergt. Charles J. Hanson, Bat. A, 1st Art., will proceed to Kingston, N. Y., to receive a deserter. (Fort Hamilton, April 12.)

Lance Corp. Geo. Orme, C, 1st Art., is detailed in charge of post exchange. (Fort Hamilton, April 15.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODGE.

Leave for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. James E. Eastman, 2d Art. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Sergt. Thomas L. Wise, G, 2d Art., on special duty with the band, is transferred to E, 2d Art. (2d Art., Fort Adams, April 11.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, April 13.)

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art. (Washington Barracks, April 6.)

Capt. J. L. Tiernon, 3d Art., will supervise the payment of the troops. (Fort Monroe, April 9.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, April 8.)

Lance Corp. S. D. Hinton, H, 3d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Lance Corp. J. Healy, L, 3d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Lance Corp. M. O'Connor, C, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 4, is granted Col. Henry W. Closson, 4th Art. (S. O. 84, D. E., April 11.)

Sergt. M. E. Kelly, G, 4th Art., is detailed overseer in Q. M. Dept. (Washington Barracks, April 10.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. C. C. Williams, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, April 14.)

## 1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Candidate Sergt. Atwood D. Sydenham, Co. B, 1st Inf., now at Angel Island, Cal., will be sent to join his company at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 39, D. Cal., April 4.)

## 4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

2d Lieut. John H. Wholley, 4th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., to take effect June 23, 1896, to relieve 1st Lieut. John L. Hayden, 1st Art., who will join his battery. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

## 5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Sergt. H. O'Connor, Co. B, 5th Inf., is detailed overseer in Q. M. Dept. (Fort McPherson, April 6.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 20, 1896, is granted Capt. William H. G. Bowen, 5th Inf. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

Corp. W. Hartland, B, 5th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. R. G. Dickson appointed Corporal.

Maj. Charles Porter, 5th Inf., having reported by telegraph, is assigned to Fort McPherson, Ga., for station. (S. O. 86, D. E., April 14.)

Capt. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Florida State Troops at Panama Park, near Jacksonville, from the 19th to the 29th of May. (H. Q. A., April 14.)

## 9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Lieut. F. L. Dodds, Q. M. 9th Inf., will proceed to Watertown, N. Y., on public business, etc. (Madison Barracks, April 14.)

Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., is relieved from special duty as Adjutant. (Madison Barracks, April 15.)

## 10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

The 10th Inf. has reason to be proud of the excellent showing made in its last monthly return. One man sick and one man in confinement from the entire regiment is a record Col. Pearson, the officers and men of the organ-

ization have reason to feel elated over. It is doubtful whether such a return can be duplicated in the Army. —Kansas City Times.

## 11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following promotion and appointment were made in Co. B, 11th Inf., on April 10: Corp. John B. Tierney, to be Sergeant, vice Frederick H. Norris, discharged; Lance Corp. Edward Donnelly, to be Corporal, vice John B. Tierney, promoted.

## 12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Lance Corp. Jacob Sash, Co. G, 12th Inf., was April 13 promoted Corporal, vice Sievert, discharged.

## 13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th Inf., and guard will escort Paymaster to post. (Fort Niagara, April 10.)

1st Lieut. C. L. Hall, 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara on public business. (Fort Porter, April 9.)

Sergt. John A. Heller, Co. C, 13th Inf., is detailed overseer in Q. M. Dept. (Fort Niagara, April 11.)

Capt. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf., is detailed officer in charge of post gardens. (Fort Columbus, April 14.)

## 14 INFANTRY COL.—T. M. ANDERSON.

Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Theaker, 14th Inf., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 16, c. s., D. Colo. (S. O. 55, D. Colo., April 6.)

Maj. Charles F. Robe, 14th Inf., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 16, c. s., D. Columbia. (S. O. 55, D. Colo., April 6.)

## 15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 1, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, 15th Inf. (S. O. 57, D. Mo., April 10.)

## 17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Capt. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf., will transfer to 1st Lieut. R. W. Rose funds and property of Co. H. (Columbus Barracks, April 10.)

## 19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

1st Lieut. Samuel A. Smoke, 19th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Florida State Troops at Panama Park, near Jacksonville, Fla., from the 19th to the 29th of May, 1896. (H. Q. A., April 14.)

## 20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 5, is granted 1st Lieut. John L. Schon, 20th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 53, D. Colo., April 2.)

## 21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Lance Corp. John Lowder, Co. A, 21st Inf., is appointed Corporal, vice Shaw, discharged. (G. O. 8, 21st Inf., April 10.)

## 24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., having reported, is attached to the recruit detachment. (Davids Island, April 10.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

**Cavalry Arm.**  
Capt. George H. Morgan (promoted from 1st Lieutenant 3d Cav.), to the 3d Cav., Troop H, to date from March 15, 1896, vice Drew, retired.

1st Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 2d Cav.), to the 3d Cav., Troop D, to date from March 15, 1896, vice Morgan, promoted.

**Infantry Arm.**  
Col. Hugh A. Theaker (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel 14th Inf.), to the 16th Inf., to date from March 10, 1896, vice Penrose, retired.

Lieut. Col. George B. Russell (promoted from Major 5th Inf.), to the 14th Inf., to date from March 10, 1896, vice Theaker, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 5th Inf. until further orders.

Maj. Charles Porter (promoted from Captain 8th Inf.), to the 5th Inf., to date from March 10, 1896, vice Russell, promoted. He will report by telegraph to the commanding General Dept. of the East, for assignment to a station.

Capt. Robert F. Ames (promoted from 1st Lieutenant 8th Inf.), to the 8th Inf., Co. K, to date from March 10, 1896, vice Porter, promoted.

Capt. Robert N. Getty (promoted from 1st Lieutenant 22d Inf.), to the 22d Inf., Co. I, to date from March 17, 1896, vice Thorne, retired.

1st Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 7th Inf.), to the 8th Inf., Co. A, to date from March 10, 1896, vice Ames, promoted.

1st Lieut. Harold L. Jackson (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 15th Inf.), to the 22d Inf., Co. C, to date from March 17, 1896, vice Getty, promoted. He will proceed to join his proper station, Fort Keogh, Mont. (H. Q. A., April 11.)

1st Lieut. Chester Harding, C. E., will be relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., and will then report in person to the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., for duty in his office. (H. Q. A., April 11.)

## EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf., and Major Tully McCrea, 5th Art., are detailed as members of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Capt. Charles Morris and Elbridge R. Hills, 5th Art., during the examination of Capt. Constant Williams, 7th Inf., Edward G. Mathey, 7th Cav., and Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf. After these examinations shall have been concluded, Capt. Morris and Hills will resume their seats on the board, and Lieut. Col. Miles will return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Edward G. Mathey, 7th Cav., and Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Capt. Constant Williams, 7th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf., president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

1st Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, 3d Cav., will report to Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Gregory



Farrell, Co. A, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb.; Sergt. Frank Friend, Co. B, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Sergt. Walter J. Walsh, Co. D, 19th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich.; Corp. George Maguire, Bat. H, 1st Art., Davids Island, N. Y.; Artificer James Moore, Bat. M, 4th Art., Washington Barracks, D. C.; Pvt. Philip Dot, Co. C, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo.; Pvt. Karl Foelmer, Band 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 11.)

## ARMY BOARDS.

The board to conduct the battery competition will consist of Capt. J. P. Story and Lt. V. Caziarc and Lieut. G. O. Squier. (Fort Monroe, April 9.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Hdq. Dept. of Colo., April 9, to formulate a plan for the encouragement of athletics and for athletic competitions in this Department. Detail: Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Geo. T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., aid. The board will meet when necessary, either at Denver or at Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 31, D. Colo., April 8.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Logan, Colo., on April 15 for the purpose of examining and reporting upon suitable sites for a rifle range for the troops at that post. Detail: Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf. (S. O. 31, D. Colo., April 8.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

The following named officers are detailed as members of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Sherman, Idaho: Capt. Henry E. Robinson and Charles W. Mason and 1st Lieut. Charles McQuiston, 4th Inf. (S. O. 54, D. Columbia, April 3.)

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., April 14. Detail: Maj. Edward T. Comegys, Surg.; Capt. Edmund K. Russell, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, Arthur Murray, Frank S. Harlow, Millard F. Harmon, Charles H. Hunter, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 84, D. E., April 11.)

At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., April 17. Detail: Maj. John N. Coe, Capt. William H. Boyle, Frederick H. E. Etheim, Daniel Cornman, Willis Wittich, 1st Lieut. Almon L. Parmeter, 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, Ralph H. Van Deman, John J. O'Connell, Frank H. Lawton, David G. Spurgin, Louis M. Nuttman, Anton Springer, Jr., 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. La Roy S. Upton, 21st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 85, D. E., April 13.)

At Fort Thomas, Ky., April 17. Detail: Maj. Charles W. Miner, Capt. Jacob F. Munson, William H. H. Crowell, Frederick W. Thibaut, Alexander M. Wetherill, Thomas G. Townsend, George B. Walker, 1st Lieut. William K. Jones, 6th Inf.; William C. Bennett, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, Harry H. Bandholtz; Willard E. Gleason, S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 85, D. E., April 13.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., April 15. Detail: Capt. Geo. Mitchell, John C. Scantling, 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, William A. Simpson, Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, 4th Art.; Dwight E. Aultman, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 84, D. E., April 11.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Niagara. Detail: Capt. J. S. Bishop, Lieut. M. McFarland, J. C. Fox and J. H. Parker, 13th Inf. (Fort Niagara, April 11.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at West Point. Detail: Capt. W. F. Spurgin, 21st Inf.; James Parker, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th Art.; E. B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept.; S. D. Freeman, 10th Cav.; V. W. A. Holbrook, 7th Cav.; A. H. Brown, 4th Inf.; W. S. Biddle, Jr., 14th Inf.; R. P. Davis, 2d Art.; William Weigel, 11th Inf.; C. D. Palmer, 3d Art.; C. S. Bromwell, C. E.; W. A. Bethel, 4th Art.; B. K. West, 6th Cav., J. A. (H. Q. A., April 16.)

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

April 16, 1896.—Capt. Thomas W. Symons, C. E., to be a Major.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. S. G. Townsend, 6th Inf. (H. Q. A., April 16.)

Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Washington on business relating to gun carriages. (H. Q. A., April 16.)

Capt. John L. Tiernon, 3d Art., and Asst. Surg. Philip G. Wales, detailed as members of examining board convened to meet at Fort Monroe, to relieve Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck and Surg. E. B. Mosely during the examination of 1st Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th Art. After this examination, Maj. Hasbrouck and Mosely will resume duty on the board. (H. Q. A., April 16.)

## GRANT'S STATUE.

Troops in the vicinity of New York will take part in the parade on April 25, 1896, in Brooklyn, on the occasion of the presentation to that city by the Union League Club of Brooklyn of a colossal bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, as follows: The band, light battery and two batteries 1st Art., from Fort Hamilton; two batteries 1st Art., from Fort Wadsworth; one battery 2d Art., from Fort Schuyler; two batteries 1st Art., from Davids Island, and two companies 13th Inf., with the Governors Island Band, from Fort Columbus. Maj. William L. Haskin, 1st Art., will command the artillery battalion, the senior infantry Captain present the infantry battalion and Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, 1st Art., will command the whole. A detachment of the Hospital Corps, in full uniform, with canteens and pouches, will accompany the troops. Maj. Valery Havard, Surg., will be in command of this detachment, with Capt. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg., as his assistant. The troops will report in Brooklyn, on the 25th inst., at "The Fountain" (the junction of Bedford and Division avenues), not later than 1:30 P. M. The parade is to start at 2 P. M., and is expected the troops will be dismissed about 3 P. M.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

The death of Capt. Johnson occurred at 1 P. M. Sunday. He had been doing fairly well, though an ill man, till Saturday afternoon, when a change took place, and from 6 A. M. till the hour of death he struggled, breathing his last quietly. During this period he would have pneumonia, when his pulse would be apparently gone, but he would revive. He was unconscious, except for a moment after his son arrived from Chicago, whom he seemed to have recognized. His funeral took place at 9 A. M. Tuesday, the body being taken to the railroad station and sent to Washington for burial at Arlington.

## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Rear Adm. Beardslee, U. S. N., Comdr. of the Pacific Station, was at Los Angeles April 4; his flagship, Philadelphia, was at San Pedro, a few miles from here. On April 5, the U. S. S. Philadelphia will be at Santa Monica, Cal. The same day she will leave Santa Monica for Santa Barbara, to take part in the festival of flowers there. The U. S. S. Philadelphia arrived at Santa Barbara Sunday night, and will remain there until after the floral festival.

## FORT BAYARD, N. M.

Corp. Herman E. Cordts, Troop D, 7th Cav., who was recently bequeathed a handsome competency by a deceased relative, on Monday, April 6, tendered to his comrades in the troop a complimentary hop and banquet. The barracks were handsomely decorated for the event, crossed sabers, guidons and bunting being profusely festooned on the walls. The programme consisted of twenty-two dances, the grand march being led by Capt. and Mrs. C. C. De Rudio. At midnight the doors of the mess room were thrown open and the finest collation ever served in this vicinity greeted the eyes of the guests. Fifty couples partook of the spread, which consisted of the following viands: Lobster, mayonnaise, celery salad, potato salad, egg sauce, French dressing, roast veal, ham, sardines, candies, oranges, figs, bananas, raisins, coffee, cigars and refreshments. Day had dawned before the dancing had ended and every one departed with the conviction that they had spent a delightful evening and all expressed their gratitude and commendation for the liberality manifested in bringing to a success a most enjoyable affair.

## TROOP D.

## FORT MYER.

The Chicago "Sunday Tribune" of April 12, 1896, in its Washington notes, says:

"There has been a most remarkable exhibition of cavalry riding at Fort Myer that would surely interest the Fort Sheridan people to have seen. When Gen. Guy V. Henry was ordered to Washington four or five years ago that he might have well-earned rest after desperate Indian fighting he was, of course, perfectly familiar with the extraordinary skill of Indian riding and the singular feats that they perform. He addressed himself to bringing up the cavalry standard higher than had ever been known before, having all modern points of skill with an added barbaric dash and recklessness not familiar to civilized troops, and the strangeness of Indian maneuvers thrown in. So extraordinary has been the riding that it has won the concession from foreign officers visiting the fort that they had never seen such skill. Fancy that concession from an English officer, yet it freely came, elicited by feats that challenged it beyond dispute.

"It has been one of the most coveted of social favors to receive an invitation from Gen. and Mrs. Henry to be their special guests on the occasion of a drill. When that astonishment was ended we were conducted to the General's home, where an elegant breakfast was served, and all society was there; besides, Mrs. Henry had a rare and exquisite skill in the decoration of her home, so that even 'quarters' were invested with a charm that was actually unique. Her use of ferns and palms and draperies was very original and artistic, and after the conventional arrangement at all the palaces in town it was delightful to enter her door and find that art does not exhaust itself in usual methods. Now, Gen. Henry has found his health too heavily invaded by rigors of past service to endure even this climate, and so he has gone to Texas, but his successor, Col. Gordon, has carried the troops on in the same lines, and the result is something worth coming far to see. And as to the cycle riders finding themselves putting a girdle around the earth, almost as easily as Puck did, and that soon they sigh for new worlds to conquer. They went out in a body last week to see the closing drill of the season under cover, the rest of the year taking it in the open.

"There was a vast crowd and the troops did all sorts of unheard of things—riding barebacked, vaulting over three horses at once, riding, of course, abreast, and keeping so, which was something to see. Then, standing in crossed stirrups, à la Cossack, they did what was said to be 'the wildest drill ever put up' by Troop A, the crack troop of the fort, and really it well-nigh took the breath out of one's mouth watching them."

## CHICAGO ITEMS.

Majs. F. H. Hathaway, Q. M. Dept.; Chas. W. Foster, retired; Capt. George E. Pond, Q. M. Dept., and Lieuts. W. E. Almy, 5th Cav.; T. W. Torrey, 6th Inf., and M. B. Saffold, 13th Inf., were here last week en route to Sioux Falls, S. D., as witnesses in the case of the United States vs. Asel Kyes. Maj. James H. Gageby, 12th Inf., was a caller at Army headquarters on the 6th, en route from Washington, D. C., to his station, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber, A. G. Dept., left here last week for his home in Vermont on a short leave. Capt. J. McA. Webster, 22d Inf., on sick leave from Fort Keogh, Mont., was registered at Army headquarters early in the week.

At 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening the marriage of Miss Ida Irwin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. B. J. D. Irwin, and Mr. David Leonard Barnes, took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 58 Cedar street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Hancock, assistant rector of St. James Church. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Edward Shields Adams, as maid of honor, and by the Misses Mary Walker, of Toronto, and Marie Owens. The groom's brother, Mr. Charles J. Barnes, was best man, the ushers being Messrs. Edward Shields Adams and Joseph L. Morris. After the wedding a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes left for the East and sailed for Europe on Saturday.

## WEST POINT.

The cadets' Easter hop, which was held in the usual place (the examination rooms in the Academic Building) fully justified the most sanguine expectations as to success in every particular. The attendance was large, floor good, music excellent and supper all that could be desired. The mess hall was utilized as a supper room. Mrs. Gordon was hostess on the occasion and received the many guests, among whom were the following: The Misses Randolph, Carey, Eginton, Wetmore, Roe, Knight, Ward, Kelly, Cleary, Michie, Mercer, Craney, Davis, J. Ward, Torney, Kimberly, Kerwin, Hampton, Lee, Knapp, Porter, Thomas, Thompson, Clark, Orr, Duryea, Schoonmaker, Adams, Elliott, Manning, Miller, Taylor, Doolittle, Sawyer, Tracy, Tinsley, Foraker, Leonard, Bull and many others.

Miss Randolph and Miss Carey have been guests of Mrs. Gordon. Mrs. W. F. Randolph has been visiting Mrs. Allen. The Misses Wetmore are guests of Miss Mercer. Miss Evelyn Knight has been visiting Miss Davis. Miss Roe has been a guest of Miss Michie. Miss Kelly and Miss Cleary have been guests of Mrs. Braden. Hon. Seth Milliken, of Belfast, Me., father of Cadet Milliken, second class; Maj. James Biddle and Mrs. Biddle, of Detroit; Miss Ficus, of Kittanning, Pa., sister of Cadet Ficus, third class; Mrs. Thomas Ward, of Governors Island, and Miss Ward have been among recent guests at the hotel. Miss Biddle, of Detroit, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Barrett. Mrs. Phillips is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Cassatt. Col. H. C. Corbin, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A., and Col. Nugent, of the British Army, visited the post last week.

There were no services at the cadet chapel on Sunday morning, nor will any be held there until further notice. The quarters formerly occupied by the late Prof. Pos-

lethwaite have been assigned to Prof. Tillman. Capt. Parker will move into Prof. Tillman's old quarters on Professors' Row.

There will be an officers' hop on Thursday evening of the present week, April 16. On Friday evening Miss Beaton, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture on "The English Novel" at 8 o'clock in the library.

The first baseball game of the season will be played on Saturday afternoon between the cadets and the Lafayette College team. The other dates, already given from the published list, are as follows: April 25, Rutgers; May 9, Union; May 16, Trinity; May 23, Lehigh; May 30, 7th Regt.

There will be a cadet concert on Saturday evening, April 18, and a cadet hop will, it is expected, take place on Saturday evening, April 25. The ball given to mark the opening of the new Army service barracks proved very successful. Among the officers and cadets present on the occasion were the following: Col. Ernst and Mrs. Ernst, Mrs. Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Cassatt, Maj. Spurgin, Capt. Willcox, Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Curtis, Lieut. Hazard, Lieut. Traub, Capt. Bellinger, Lieut. Weigel, Shunk, Todd, Reeve, Cruikshank, Biddle, Rice and Smith. The opening march was led by Col. Ernst accompanied by Mrs. Phillips. Capt. Bellinger, commanding officer of the detachment, escorted Mrs. Ernst.

Lieut. Frederick Wooley, 10th Inf., and Mrs. Wooley spent Sunday at the post.

During the cavalry drill on Monday morning two of the horses became unmanageable and carried their riders about a mile beyond the limits of the drill ground. After an interval of several minutes horses and men returned uninjured, much to the relief of the large number of spectators who had been watching the drill. Artillery drills have preceded parade each afternoon since the condition of the plain has made drilling practicable. Additional interest is lent to the daily dress parade from the fact that the members of the first class act in turn as Adjutant at this formation.

The members of the Army Mess, at their annual dinner, elected the following officers for a year: Capt. J. B. Bellinger, treasurer; Lieut. Granger Adams, Lieut. W. A. Holbrook and Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, senior council.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. T.—You can enlist as a seaman, provided you have served four years at sea before the mast, and as an ordinary seaman, provided you have been two years at sea. You must, of course, pass the required examination. Enlistments are for three years, and can be made on board the receiving-ships at Norfolk, Boston, New York, League Island, Washington and Mare Island. Seamen receive \$24 per month, and ordinary seaman \$19 per month. There is always a chance for steady, competent men to be promoted to petty officers.

READER.—Maj. Gen. Thos. H. Ruger will be retired for age April 2, 1897. The U. S. M. A. class of 1896 numbers 72.

R. C.—The present address of Gen. W. H. Penrose is care A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

A.—The "Description and Rules for the Management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle and Carbine, Caliber .30," was published in 1894 in pamphlet form—38 pages.

B. B.—The Army Regulations prescribe "white gauntlets or gloves for all mounted officers, and white gloves for all other officers." There is no special white glove, but most of the officers generally wear a white silk glove. Undress leather gloves are sometimes also used. Any of the military goods furnishing houses whose advertisements appear in the "Army and Navy Journal" can supply the gloves.

J. D. G.—Appointments must be made one year before the date of admission, except in cases where, by reason of death or other cause, a vacancy occurs which cannot be provided by such appointment in advance.

G. R. M.—There will be a vacancy in the 4th district of California to the Naval Academy in 1897, and in the 5th district of California in 1899.

A. C. D. asks when there will be a vacancy at the U. S. Military Academy for the 7th Illinois Congressional district and the age limit for admittance. Also the same information about the Naval Academy. Answer.—For West Point there will be a vacancy in the 7th Illinois district in 1899 and the age limit is between 17 and 22 years. There will be a vacancy at Annapolis in 1901 and applicants must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years.

G. W. P. asks in what engagement William F. Van Syckle, who is said to have enlisted in the Hawkins' Zouaves, was killed, also whether he was killed outright or died from the effects of wounds. Answer.—The official records show that William B. Van Syckle, a private of Co. E, 9th New York Inf. (known also as Hawkins' Zouaves), was wounded in the thigh at the battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862, and that he died in Regimental Hospital April 20, 1862. The cause of his death is recorded as gunshot wound. The name William F. Van Syckle has not been found on the records of the 9th New York Inf. (Hawkins' Zouaves), but it is probable that the man whose record is given above was identical with the subject of your inquiry.

C.—The extra inspections you refer to are evidently those contemplated by par. 201, A. R., 1895, as follows: "The post Commander and Surgeon will make frequent visits during the month to the hospital, guard-house, mess hall and other buildings and rooms used by enlisted men."

A telegram received at the Navy Department on April 13 reported a collision between the coast defense vessel Monterey and a Swedish merchantman at Seattle, in which the Monterey escaped with slight injury. The merchantman struck the warship on the starboard quarter, dead ahead. She was going at half-speed and the Monterey was at anchor. One plate of the Monterey below the waterline, it is reported, was dented, and the heads of three rivets were knocked off, while the merchantman was badly damaged. Orders were sent by the Navy Department for the Monterey to proceed to the Port Orchard dry dock, Washington, which is now ready for her reception, in order that the full extent of the damage might be ascertained and repairs made.

The bill to reorganize the Army, reported by the Senate committee, provides for 30,000 men, adds ten regiments to the artillery and fifty companies to the present twenty-five regiments of infantry, giving them the three-battalion organization, with three Majors to a regiment. The cavalry remains unchanged. Section 6 provides that vacancies occurring in the line after July 1, 1896, shall be filled by promotion according to seniority from the next lower grade in the several arms of cavalry, artillery and infantry, respectively, and the existing provisions of law governing examinations for promotion shall remain in force. The act takes effect July 1, 1896.

The War Department will make a favorable report on the bill authorizing the construction of a new prison on the Fort Leavenworth reservation.



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#### BILLS FOR REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

In reply to an inquiry and remarks by the Inspector  
General, Maj. J. P. Sanger, Inspr. Gen., examined H. R.  
bills 3,130, 3,954, 5,835 and 5,972, and S. bills 538, 1,472  
and 2,004, all providing for the reorganization of the  
Army, and filed the following memorandum concerning  
them:

"All of these bills provide for an expansion of companies,  
troops and batteries in time of war, but for no  
increase of regiments or battalions. The bill most likely  
to pass, in my judgment because most suited to the case,  
is Mr. Hull's. The only objections to this bill which have  
occurred to me are in the seventh and eighth lines of the  
third section, the sixth and seventh lines of the fifth  
section and the fifth and sixth lines of the eighth section,  
prescribing three battalions for each regiment of cavalry,  
artillery and infantry, and establishing their status by  
law. The number of battalions and squadrons and the  
number of companies composing them are questions depend-  
ing on the tactical employment of the different arms of  
service, and should be sufficiently flexible to meet any  
changes which a change in tactical requirements may  
suggest, and hence should not be determined by law but  
by our drill regulations. There is no room for doubting  
the applicability of the foreign three-battalion idea to  
our infantry, as well as the employment of four large  
companies in a single battalion. This organization,  
which is entirely theoretical with us, presupposes a very  
large number of trained non-commissioned officers under  
the supervision of thoroughly educated and experienced  
officers, and is entirely beyond practical realization in  
the militia and volunteer forces which compose our Army  
in time of war. For these reasons, while there can be  
no objection to twelve companies, troops or batteries in  
each regiment, the number of battalions and the number  
of companies to form a battalion had better be omitted  
from the bill, because they can then be regulated by  
executive order according to circumstances.

"For similar reasons I do not think it would be advis-

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#### NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

We have obtained a limited number of copies of the  
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able to prescribe the instruction of the Army by law, al-  
though this has been done indirectly in some measure by  
requiring examinations for promotion in the case of offi-  
cers up to the grade of Major. The application of this  
system to the non-commissioned grades would make a  
corresponding change in their daily instruction, and it  
has been frequently advocated since the late war; it has  
also been adopted in some of the better militia regiments,  
very much to their improvement. It is believed that a  
reasonable examination before the appointment and pro-  
motion of our non-commissioned officers might have been  
adopted years ago had it been practicable to do so, but  
the low educational standard which prevailed among the  
rank and file, not a few of which could neither read nor  
write, made the establishment of educational tests for  
the aforesaid purpose injudicious and liable to result in  
the exclusion of many otherwise excellent men from the  
grade of non-commissioned officer. This would not be  
the case under present conditions, and examinations for  
appointment and promotion in the several non-commission-  
ed ranks might be established by law if thought advis-  
able, or by a War Department regulation, which  
would answer the same purpose. A separate or appren-  
tice school for the education of non-commissioned offi-  
cers will never be popular in the Army while it is under-  
stood that the pupils of such a school are to be included  
in the enlisted strength of the Army, unless its strength  
be increased for that purpose."

#### MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FOR SOLDIERS' HOMES.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

A proposition has already passed one House (S. 606)  
to take down the bars which guard the National Home  
for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and let youngsters who  
never smelt gunpowder become officers of the branch  
homes, as they may already be placed in positions with-  
out compensation. The law does not require that the  
Board of Management shall be composed of men who  
have seen military service, and yet under the force of  
public opinion Congress has limited its selections to this  
class with very few exceptions. Among the officers at  
the homes possibly none are better than the surgeons,  
and among these medical officers certainly those who  
saw war service are not inferior to others. Governors,  
doctors, treasurers and all may be growing superannu-  
ated together after all these thirty years since the close  
of hostilities, but surely none are more important among  
"disabled volunteers" than the medical officers, and their  
appointment should be protected from nepotism. The  
law now requires that all of them shall be honorably  
discharged volunteers, and, with due respect, it is sub-

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mitted that the same principle should still prevail fairly  
for all alike. With such old regulars as Gen. Averill to  
inspect, and Gen. Franklin to control, with others occa-  
sionally as treasurers or adjutants at the several  
branches, the desire of the "sisters and the cousins and  
the aunts" to work in their protégé into the fat offices at  
the homes has come dangerously near to effecting a  
change through Congress in the present beneficent pro-  
visions of the law; but ultimately it is sure to create  
criticism when these babies in the profession are placed  
in charge of the old veterans with whom they are utterly  
unsympathetic. The National Home is becoming more  
and more one vast hospital, exacting the sympathetic at-  
tention of comrades, and especially of medical officers of  
soldierly experience.

As to whether the medical officers at our National Sol-  
diers' Homes are, or are not, "inferior to others" is a  
question of fact. It is charged that they have not kept  
up with the advance of the medical profession, which  
has been very great since our civil war. If our Homes  
are "becoming more and more one vast hospital" they  
need more and more skilled medical attendance. Whether  
they are getting this or not is the important question.  
A disabled veteran who is passing his declining years in  
the shelter of a Soldiers' Home may live upon the mem-  
ory of what he did a generation ago, but a doctor must  
be judged by what he is able to accomplish to-day. What  
our sick veterans need is not so much the sympathy of  
comradeship as the soothing influence of skilled medical  
attendance. They should have the very best.

The Brooklyn "Times" of April 11 says: "Some year  
or so ago a considerable stir was made in military cir-  
cles here and in England by the publication of a strate-  
gical discussion of Napoleon's first Italian campaign, by  
Lieut. Sargent, of a cavalry regiment in our Army. I  
have just had the pleasure of reading in manuscript the  
introductory chapter of a similar discussion, in which  
this brilliant officer intends to analyze the Marengo cam-  
paign. Judging from this sample, the work will be su-  
perior to its predecessor, highly as that has been esti-  
mated by Gen. Miles and Lord Wolseley, commanding  
in chief respectively the Armies of the United States  
and Great Britain. It is indeed seldom that a military  
writer can effect a presentation of military operations  
and strategic combinations in terms comprehensible to  
the non-professional reader. This is the distinct charac-  
teristic of Mr. Sargent's work. He offers a clear state-  
ment of military problems, a succinct account of their  
possible solutions, and a logical deduction therefrom of  
the reasons which have governed the choice of the strate-  
gist. The completion of this work will be awaited with  
interest by those who would really like to know just why  
it is that Napoleon takes rank as one of the great Cap-  
tains of history."

A correspondent says: "Among the many rumors and  
speculations that have appeared in the service papers  
lately regarding the usual spring movements of troops  
some surprise is felt that no mention has been made of  
the light artillery in that connection. For several years  
past since the mounting of two batteries of each reg-  
iment those organizations have not generally been in-  
cluded in their regimental changes of station. The rea-  
son for this is that among all the posts on the Atlantic  
and Pacific coasts usually garrisoned by artillery troops  
only four of them are light artillery stations. These four  
posts furnish stations for five light batteries; of the other  
five three are stationed at Fort Riley, one at Fort San-  
Antonio and one at Fort Sheridan. Of the three light  
batteries stationed in the Department of the East only  
one is serving with its own regiment. Six light bat-  
teries have been stationed at their present posts without  
change, except in one instance, as follows: Two about  
fourteen years, two about eleven years, and two about  
seven years. A little shifting about in this branch  
of the service would be beneficial and only fair,  
and now that the authorities are figuring how best to  
expend the transportation fund available for effecting  
changes in the stations of troops it is suggested that a  
portion of it might well be reserved and applied in mak-  
ing exchanges between some of the light batteries."



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## CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA PARK.

The Joint Committee of Congress on the Dedication of Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park have submitted an interesting and valuable report of the ceremonies of dedication in September last. They state that they were deeply impressed with the results already attained in the progress of establishing the park, and look upon them as fully justifying the reasons advanced by the military committees of the two Houses of Congress in their favorable reports upon this legislation. Except to those acquainted with the vast areas required by the movements of great armies in actual battle, the extent of this national park will cause astonishment in the minds of visitors. An outline map, to be submitted with this report, will show at a glance the various features of the comprehensive project. The Chickamauga field alone embraces 10 square miles of territory. The Crest road upon Missionary Ridge, extending 8 miles, from Rossville to the extreme northern point of the ridge, is constructed upon a 50-foot right of way, and forms one of the most perfect and striking drives to be found in any land. It overlooks throughout its extent the plain of Chattanooga and the battlefield of Lookout Mountain, and from the towers erected at two prominent points of this road the whole theatre of grand strategy and the relative positions of all the operations connected with the campaign for Chattanooga can be easily traced and readily understood, even by the non-professional visitor.

A tract of several acres has been secured about the former headquarters of Gen. Bragg upon Missionary Ridge. Orchard Knob, an isolated reservation half way between the ridge and Chattanooga, which was the headquarters of Gens. Grant and Thomas during the last two days of the battle, is also a portion of the park, as is also the entire north end of Missionary Ridge, covering the ground of Gen. Sherman's assault and Gen. Hardee's defense. These roads and detached reservations, together with the roads over the point of Lookout Mountain, afford excellent facilities through monuments, restored batteries, historical tablets and observation towers for the complete illustration, upon the ground of actual battle, of all movements upon both sides.

The park is not in any sense a pleasure ground, and no work of beautifying is in progress or contemplated. The central idea is the restoration of these battlefields to the conditions which existed at the time of the engagements. To secure this roads opened since the battle have been closed and the roads of the battle opened and improved. A new growth of timber over 3,500 acres of the field has already been removed, and many areas which, since the battle, had become covered with a heavy growth of timber, have been cleared, and thus brought back to their former conditions. Between 40 and 50 miles of the best roads constructed by the rules of modern engineering have been completed at less cost than any previous government work of similar character. This has been made possible by the great abundance of unsurpassed road material throughout the park.

As the lines of battle about Chattanooga had a front of 12 miles, and as the central drive of the park from the north end of Missionary Ridge to the left of the fighting ground at Chickamauga is 20 miles in extent, and as this entire driveway either passes through or overlooks ground of severe and memorable fighting between armies composed of veterans of nearly all the great armies on each side of the contest, the dimensions and the scope of this national park project will readily appear.

Four hundred guns of the batteries used in the battle are being mounted upon iron carriages, also of the war pattern, and every battery position, both Union and Confederate, is marked with either two or four guns, and it is proposed to put up the full complement at each battery position. This is one of the most interesting and impres-

sive features of the park. The part undertaken by the government in the establishment of the park embraces the purchase of lands, the restoration of the fields, the construction of roads, the building of observation towers, the erection of monuments to the regular troops engaged, and the preparation of historical tablets for the various organizations of each Army.

The erection of monuments to individual regiments or other organizations is left to the States. The report of the park engineer shows that at the time of the dedication 212 historical tablets, each 4 feet by 3 feet, and containing from two to three hundred words of historical text, had been erected, with 286 distance and locality tablets and 51 battery tablets. Thus far the States have appropriated very nearly \$500,000 for monuments, and bills are now pending before most of the Legislatures which have not heretofore acted to provide monuments for their respective States. The committee find this project essentially national in all of its leading features. Nearly every State in the Union at the outbreak of the war had troops engaged within the limits of the park. All of the great Armies on each side were represented in the movements. On the Union side were the Armies of Grant and Sherman, the Army of the Cumberland, and two corps from the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Hooker; on the Confederate side were the Armies of Bragg, strongly reinforced by the troops from Gen. Johnston's Army in Mississippi and Longstreet's corps from the Army of Northern Virginia. Among the leading officers on the Union side were Grant, Rosecrans, Thomas, Sherman and Hooker; on the Confederate side were Bragg, Longstreet, Polk and many distinguished commanders of corps, divisions and brigades. It is doubted whether there was so large a representation of the several Armies on either side and so many noted commanders among general officers in any other battle of the war.

The committee justly regard the project set forth in House bill 175, introduced by Gen. Grosvenor, of establishing this park, covering such extended areas of memorable battles, as a national ground of military maneuvers for the regular forces of the National Guard of the United States as one which must prove, if adopted, of great practical consequence, and of containing and increasing value to the country. No greater facilities for the study of actual operations upon the field of battle could be devised than are presented in this national park. Its varied topography embraces every natural feature that could be met with in actual campaigns, such as formidable mountains; both gentle and precipitous ridges, open and covered with forest; plain country, open and wooded, and streams that present military obstacles.

From the summit of the observation towers and the point of Lookout Mountain all the details of the grand strategy for the campaign for Chattanooga are easily followed. There is no other point in the country where such a movement as this, which extended its front for 150 miles through a mountain region, can be traced from the beginning to the end of the campaign. These general references are quite sufficient to show that this project of the national maneuvering ground, the like of which no nation in the world possesses, is quite as extended and interesting in its scope as the park project itself. It is based upon a plan suggested by Maj. George W. Davis, of the Army, to whom the full credit for its conception is due.

## THE WORK OF COAST DEFENSE.

For the first time since the commencement of the work of supplying the seaports of the country with modern defenses the War Department is to have sufficient money at its disposal to make fair headway with the work. The Fortifications Appropriation bill, reported to the House last week, was passed on Tuesday of this week, after a very short debate and without an amendment of any kind, except the insertion of a comma. It carries a total of \$11,385,613, and of this \$5,842,237 is for expenditures during the next fiscal year, with authority to enter into contracts to the amount of \$5,543,276. There was no criticism of the measure from any quarter, except the expression of a regret by Mr. Baker, of New Hampshire, that it did not go further and make still more liberal appropriations. Representative Hainer, of Nebraska, the chairman of the sub-committee which drew the bill, explained its general features in a short speech. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, gave it his hearty support, and declared that in all the time that he had served in Congress he had never known an appropriation bill to be better prepared than the one under consideration. Mr. Sayers, of Texas, the leading Democratic member of the Committee on Appropriations, also supported the bill, and complimented the sub-committee which had drawn it upon their excellent work. Mr. Bartlett, of New York, one of the members of the sub-committee which drew the bill, made an able argument in favor of proceeding to at once put the country into a position of defense by the construction of adequate fortifications and a strong Navy. Other men on both sides of the House spoke in support of the bill, and it was evident that even a much more extensive measure could have been put through the House without encountering serious opposition.

On the same day that this bill passed the House of Representatives Senator Squire addressed the Senate in support of his bill for a comprehensive system of coast defenses. He laid particular stress upon the necessity of at least keeping the work on coast defenses abreast of the work of building up a Navy. As tending to show what was thought of the condition of the United States by intelligent authorities, he quoted Mr. Rudyard Kipling as saying: "The big, fat Republic that is afraid of nothing because nothing up to the present date has happened to make her afraid is as unprotected as a jelly-

fish. Not internally, of course—it would be madness for any power to throw men into America; they would die—but as far as regards coast defense, from five miles out at sea a ship of the power of Her Majesty's ship Collingwood would wipe out every town from San Francisco to Long Branch; and three first-class ironclads would account for New York, Bartholdi's statue and all." Referring to the necessity of having coast defenses as well as a Navy, the Senator said: "It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that, while an adequate appropriation for land defenses now will add many millions to the effective value of our Navy without spending an additional penny on it, by enabling it to operate unhampered by the necessity of coast and harbor defense, the failure to provide these defenses actually invites attack before we are ready to repel it and subjects us to the risk of losing the Navy that we have. It is not to be supposed that foreign countries are looking on undisturbed as we prepare ourselves, like a mighty athlete, to enter the arena and contest with them for the prizes that are in view. They know that every addition to our force brings them nearer to the day when our just claims will be backed by the power to enforce them. There is, therefore, continually present with them the temptation, in the conduct of diplomatic negotiations, to force an issue with us at a time when they may well hope to crush this growing power. The capture or destruction of only a part of our fleet, the destruction of our docks and our great shipyards (more to be feared than a barbarous bombardment of our cities) will check our progress for many years to come. And to prevent this nothing will answer but well planned and well armed fortifications. It is true that it will require eight years, with ample appropriation, to complete such a system in its entirety. But long before the expiration of that time a large part of the work will be done and we will have obtained a very satisfactory degree of protection. With sufficient appropriations now there is no reason why every dock and shipyard should not be perfectly secured before the battleships about to be provided for will be ready for the sea. Our present position, however, is like that of a man who, with a costly house approaching completion, refuses to insure it until ready for occupancy. The individual position of some of us is worse than that, for it is that of a man who thinks that the nearer his house is ready for occupancy the less need is there to insure it. Does not consistency require a reasonable appropriation for the land defenses?"

In a conversation with Senator Squire after he had concluded his speech, he said he had not yet determined whether or not he would offer his entire Fortification bill as a substitute for the House bill when the latter came up in the Senate. He said he was not entirely familiar with the House bill, but would study it and then determine upon the course which he would pursue. If he did not offer his bill as a substitute he might offer some parts of it as amendments to the House bill. At any rate, he would like to see the appropriations carried by the House bill considerably increased—at least doubled. Should the bill become a law, however, as it passed the House, he believed it would be a good beginning in the direction of securing adequate coast defenses. He regarded it as the first real beginning that had been made in this important work.

Should the House bill become a law without any further increase in the Senate, it will still be largely due to the work which has been done by Senator Squire that this step has been taken. The intelligent advocacy of increased appropriations for coast defenses by the Senator from Washington has largely aided in securing the support of public opinion for liberal expenditures of money in this direction. In addition to this the thorough study of the subject of coast defenses made by the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses, under the chairmanship of Senator Squire, and the information collected by them in their exhaustive hearings, have not only been of value in fitting the members of the committee and other Senators to deal with the subject intelligently, but the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations were largely guided in their work by the information placed at their disposal by the Senate hearings.

A correspondent of the New York "Times," Mr. Francis P. Freeman, makes the very proper suggestion that a pension should be allowed the President of the United States upon his retirement from office. He says: "We rarely have more than three ex-Presidents living—now only one—and a pension of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year would be but a trifling matter to our Government. When they leave the White House, they have generally lost their clients or their business. Such a pension would allow them to live in a manner befitting men who have held such an honorable position. In a recent visit to Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, I was shown the graves of ex-President Tyler and his wife, with no stone to mark them, presumably because of their poverty at their death. A friend who recently attended the funeral of one of our former Presidents was told that, shortly before his death, he had been compelled to mortgage his property to pay off his debts, though he was supposed to be in comfortable circumstances."

Brig. Gen. Sternberg, Surg. Gen., is making arrangements for an extensive inspection trip commencing next month. He will visit the posts in the southwestern part of the country first and inspect the medical departments therein. He will then go to California, visit the posts in that State, Department of the Columbia, and from there will return East, inspecting the posts on the northern frontier.



## FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The first step forward in the direction of Army reorganization has been made by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. There had been a disposition on the part of the members of this committee to wait for action by the House of Representatives, but as slow progress was being made at that end of the Capitol Senator Hawley concluded not to wait any longer, and at the meeting of the Senate committee on Thursday of this week he laid the various bills that have been introduced before the committee and asked that they be taken up and acted upon. The general opinion of the committee was in favor of the bill submitted by Secretary Lamont and introduced in the Senate by Senator Hawley, and it was made the subject of discussion. The discussion occupied nearly the entire time of the meeting, and at its close the committee directed a favorable report to be made on the bill, with two amendments. The first of these amendments was made to meet the objection that the bill if enacted into law as first drawn might be construed to legislate the battalion of engineers out of existence, as it is a measure for the reorganization of the Army, and did not mention the engineers' battalion. This defect was cured by including in the enumeration of the branches of the line of the Army in the opening sentence, the words, "a battalion of engineers as now organized by law." The other amendment is a mere verbal change of the language in the sixth section of the bill, and in no way affects its meaning. Senator Hawley, the chairman of the committee, will report the bill to the Senate. He may not do so for a week or more, however, as he proposes to draw up a very thorough report, which will present in the strongest light the necessity of reorganizing the Army and the arguments in favor of the bill reported from the committee. Senator Bates, of Tennessee, who does not approve of all the details of the Lamont bill, announced in the committee that he might submit a minority report. After the bill has been reported to the Senate Senator Hawley will endeavor to have it taken up at the earliest possible opportunity, with the object of having it passed during the present session. He is quite confident that it can be passed, though there will probably be some opposition to it from certain Senators. The great majority of members of that body, however, are believed to be favorably disposed toward the reorganization of the Army, and ready to provide for the slight increase proposed by the bill to be reported by Senator Hawley.

The House committee, in the mean time, having disposed of most of the other important bills before it, will now take up the subject of Army reorganization in earnest, and as it has already been practically decided that the Lamont bill is to be made the basis of the work of the committee, it is probable that a measure will be reported in due time, practically identical with the Senate bill. If the latter bill passes the Senate at an early date the House committee will be able to report the Senate bill to the House in the first instance and have it on the calendar, ready to be taken up at the first opportunity. There is little hope, however, of the passage of a bill through the House before the next session of Congress, though Chairman Hull will make an effort to have it considered before the end of the present session.

Sensor Quay has introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill providing for the establishment of an Army post at Scranton, Pa., upon the donation of 320 acres of land to the Government, and appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of buildings.

Sensor Teller has introduced an amendment to the Fortification Appropriation bill, providing for payments in installments for the Emory 12-inch elevating gun carriages authorized by the Fortification bill of 1893.

Sensor Hale has introduced a joint resolution, increasing the number of registers of the Army and Navy printed for Congress to 1,000 of each for the Senate and 1,500 of each for the House of Representatives.

Sensor Gallinger has introduced an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill appropriating \$100,000 toward the construction of a dry dock at Portsmouth Navy Yard of such size, design and material as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, under a limit of \$600,000 as the total cost of said dock.

Sensor Walthall has introduced an amendment to the naval appropriation bill appropriating \$100,000 to begin the construction of a dry dock at Algiers, La., and limiting the total cost to \$1,250,000.

Sensor Hill has introduced an amendment to the naval appropriation bill to adjust the claim of N. F. Palmer, Jr., & Co., and the Quintard Iron Works against the government of the United States for losses in the execution of the contract for the machinery of the Maine occasioned by changes in the hull of that vessel.

The Senate has passed the following bills: To relieve Capt. James Regan, 9th Cav., from liability for a shortage of \$2,455.82, occasioned by the dishonesty of Comy. Sergt. James Boling, while Capt. Regan was 1st Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of his regiment; the bill relating to the establishment of a national park at Gettysburg, with an amendment; to pension Benjamin F. Bell, late 2d Lieut. 10th Cav., at \$17 per month; the bill which has passed the House to increase the pension of the widow of Lieut. Comdr. William W. Rhodes to \$50 per month; to increase the pension of the widow of Maj. Frank H. Larned, of the 1st Art., to \$30 per month; to pension the widow of Gen. M. D. Leggett at \$50 per month; to increase the pension of the widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott to \$30 per month; to increase the pension of the widow of 1st Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., 1st Inf., to \$30 per month; to pension the widow of Chief Engr. George Sewell, U. S. N., at \$30 per month; to pension the widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. James S. Robinson, of the volunteer service, at \$75 per month; to pension Bvt. Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Gooding, of the volunteer service, at \$75 per month; to pension the widow of Capt. L. A. Chamberlain, 1st Art., at \$40 per month; to increase the pension of the widow of Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, of the volunteer service, to \$75 per month; to increase the pension of the widow of Maj. Gen. J. H. Stahl, of the volunteer service, to \$100 per month; to increase the pension of the widow of Rear Adml. William E. Le Roy to \$75 per month; to pension the widow of Rear Adml. Joseph Fyffe at \$75 per month; to increase the pension of the widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper to \$100 per month. Also the bills which have passed the House to increase to \$25 a month the pension of the widow of Lieut. Henry Whiting, U. S. M. C., and to \$50 a month the pension of the widow of Col. Henry M. Black, late U. S. A.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill to pension the widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve, of the volunteer service, at \$50 per month.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported the bill to correct the records of the War Department in the case of Capt. Henry S. Pratt.

Sensor Palmer, from the Committee on the Dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National

Park, has submitted a resolution appropriating \$2,000 for the preparation of a map and illustrations to be published with the report of the dedication exercises.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, has introduced in the Senate an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, directing that the Secretary of the Treasury pay to the legal representatives or devisees of James W. Schaumburg, deceased, the amount of the pay and allowance of a 1st Lieutenant of dragoons from July 1, 1836, to March 24, 1845, heretofore found to be due to him by the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, after deducting such sums as may have been paid on account of such service.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, having reported the bill for the reorganization of the Army, now proposes to devote its attention to the subject of militia reorganization. As a preliminary step in this direction Senator Hawley has introduced the War Department Militia bill in the Senate. It is Senate bill No. 2,849. This bill will probably be considered at the next meeting of the committee, and it is the purpose of Senator Hawley and other members to push it as rapidly as possible.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill to purchase, inclose and improve the sites, or portions thereof, of certain forts, battlefields and graves of American soldiers, sailors and marines in the Maumee Valley, and to erect thereon appropriate monuments and commemorative tablets.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably the bill which has passed the Senate to pension the widow of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Hickman, of the volunteer service. The House Committee on Pensions has favorably reported a bill to give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon. A House resolution to appoint a committee of five to inquire into the Soldiers' Homes has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably the bill to pension the widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel A. Duncan, and also the bill to increase the pension of the widow of Gen. Rene E. De Russy to \$50 per month.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bills, which have already passed the Senate, to promote Commo. Louis C. Sartori, retired, and Commo. Oscar C. Badger, retired, to be Rear Admirals on the retired list.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill to promote Capt. William R. Steinmetz, retired, to be a Major on the retired list of the Army, to date from Feb. 26, 1891. The report of the committee reviews the case of Capt. Steinmetz at length, and the conclusion is reached that Capt. Steinmetz was entitled to the professional examination for promotion which he applied for before his retirement, and that he should be given the rank of Major on the retired list.

The House has passed the bill which has passed the Senate increasing the pension of the widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday to \$100 per month; also the pension bills in favor of the widows of Lieut. Henry Whiting, late Marine Corps; Rear Adml. Earl English, and Georgianna C. Hall, mother of the late Surg. John R. Williams, U. S. A.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill which has passed the Senate to promote Capt. George H. Perkins, retired, to be a Commander on the retired list of the Navy.

The House Committee on War Claims has reported favorably the bill to pay the Portland Company of Portland, Me., \$80,867.46 for work and materials for the gunboats Agawam and Pontonoc.

The House Committee on Claims has reported favorably the bill which has passed the Senate to pay to Louisa S. Guthrie, the widow and executrix of John J. Guthrie, formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy, \$500, wrongfully charged to his account as prize master of the slave ship Nightingale, captured on April 21, 1861, off the west coast of Africa.

The Senate has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to any person to whom a medal of honor has been awarded by the joint resolutions of 1862 and 1863 a rosette, or knot, to be worn in lieu of the medal, and a ribbon to be worn with the medal.

The House Military Committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill giving to veterinary surgeons of the Army the rank of 2d Lieutenants of Cavalry. It provides, however, that the surgeons so promoted shall be graduates of veterinary colleges.

S. R. 132: Appropriates \$1,000 for a monument to Brig. Gen. Francis Nash, of North Carolina, in accordance with a resolution of Congress passed Nov. 4, 1777.

S. 2,855: To increase the pension of the widow of Robert W. Allen to \$50 a month.

S. R. 133 and H. Res. 171: Authorizes Surg. P. M. Rixey, U. S. N., to accept the Spanish grand cross of naval merit, with the white distinction mark, for services to officers and men of the Santa Maria injured by an explosion.

S. 2,856: To give a pension of \$50 a month to Sarah E. Jenkins, daughter of the late Rear Adml. Thornton A. Jenkins. S. 2,857: To increase to \$50 a month the pension of the widow of Dr. Pratt Mannix, U. S. M. C.

S. 2,858—Mr. Elkins: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for constructing the Maryland and Delaware free ship canal as a means of military and naval defense and for commercial purposes.

S. 2,861—Mr. Sewell: Appropriates \$500,000 to establish a military and national park upon the Palisades of the Hudson.

H. R. 8,074—Mr. Chickering: To appropriate \$550,000 to widen the locks at Oswego Canal so as to permit the passage of modern torpedo boats.

H. R. 8,073—Mr. Morse: Granting officers and enlisted men of the Army who are members of the Society of Veterans of the Indian Wars permission to wear the badge of that society on certain occasions.

H. R. 8,104—Mr. Grow: Providing that the widows of pensioners married before the close of the late war shall receive the same rate of pension that the pensioner was receiving at the time of his death, provided that the rate of her pension shall not be less than \$12 per month.

H. R. 8,181—Mr. Quigg: To increase the pension now paid to the widow of Rear Adml. George H. Cooper, U. S. N., from \$30 a month to \$50 a month.

H. R. 8,188—Mr. Hull: That hereafter the lineal rank of medical officers of the Army appointed on the same date shall be determined by the results of an examination at the termination of the course of instruction authorized by orders from the War Department dated June 24, 1893, in connection with the results of the examination immediately preceding their appointment.

H. R. 8,206—Mr. Bull: To give to the widow of Commander Trevett Abbot, U. S. Navy, a pension of \$75 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

H. R. 8,219—Mr. Cooper: Granting the use of a portion of Fort Marion Reservation, Saint Augustine, Fla., for a public park without prejudice to the right of the United States to resume control when desired and without claim for damages.

H. R. 8,228—Mr. McLachlan: Granting a pension of \$75 a month to the widow of Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. William Vandevere, late U. S. Vol.

## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Secy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 10.—The following is a complete list of officers assigned to duty in connection with the trial of the Massachusetts: Capt. George Dewey, president; Capt. H. F. Pickens, Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, Comdr. F. A. Cook, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Schroeder, Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, Chief Engr. H. S. Ross, Chief Engr. A. E. Engard, Chief Engr. A. B. Canaga, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, recorder. Assistants: Ensign S. E. W. Kittelle, Ensign C. T. Vogelgesang, P. A. Engrs. R. S. Griffin, B. C. Bryan, H. P. Norton, Gustav Kaemmerling, Kenneth McAlpine, William H. Chambers, Charles E. Rommel, Robert B. Higgins, William C. Herbert, Charles H. Hayes and Asst. Engr. C. M. Olfrey.

APRIL 11.—Acting Gunner George L. Mallory ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Washington.

Acting Carpenter William P. Harding ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island.

APRIL 13.—No orders.

APRIL 14.—Comdr. W. H. Folger to duty as inspector of the 11th Lighthouse district, Detroit, Mich., April 30.

Comdr. W. W. Mead detached from duty as inspector of the 11th Lighthouse district on April 30 and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, as equipment officer.

Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards detached from the command of the Michigan on April 30, ordered to proceed home and granted one month's leave.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze detached from duty at Navy Yard, Washington, on April 28 and ordered to command the Michigan on April 30.

Ensign C. B. Morgan to duty on board the Dolphin.

James Dwyer appointed as acting boatswain.

APRIL 16.—Pay Insnr. G. W. Beaman ordered to Boston Yard May 7.

Paymr. T. S. Thompson detached from Boston Yard May 7 and ordered to be ready for the Massachusetts.

Lieut. Comdr. Richardson Clover detached from the Bureau of Navigation April 29 and ordered to command the Dolphin April 30.

Lieut. W. S. Benson detached from the Dolphin May 30 and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer Blake.

Ensign C. M. McCormick detached from the Dolphin May 30, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. B. O. Scott detached from the Fish Commission steamer Albatross May 11, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. Comdr. H. G. O. Colby detached from the command of the Blake April 20 and ordered to duty as Hydrographic Inspector of the Coast Survey May 30.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake detached from command of the Albatross and ordered to special duty connected with the Oregon, with a view of being executive officer of that vessel.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser detached from duty as Hydrographic Inspector of the Coast Survey April 30 and ordered to command the Fish Commission steamer Albatross May 11.

Lieut. L. M. Garrett detached from the command of the Endeavor and ordered to the Albatross as executive officer May 11.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and put on waiting orders.

Lieut. Comdr. Andrew Dunlap detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., May 11, and ordered to command the Blake.

Comdr. W. T. Burwell detached from the command of the Dolphin April 30 and put on waiting orders.

APRIL 17.—Asst. Surg. C. M. Devlan, to examination for promotion, May 4, at New York.

The following naval cadets are detached from the North Atlantic station and ordered to the Naval Academy, May 2, for examination for final graduation: R. Stone, Winship, Moody, Boodwalter, Bennett, Babine, Sellers, Gillis, McLean, Snow, Spear, Bulmer, Cone, Tompkins, Luby, Galbraith, Manion, McMorris, Chapell, James, Webster, McNeely, Turpin, G. L. P. Stone, Cooper, Fullinwider, Graham, Kavanaugh, Whitted and DeLany.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 13.—John P. J. Ryan, a citizen of New York; John R. Morris, a citizen of Missouri, and Chester Wells, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Engineers in the Navy.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. San Francisco and Minneapolis are at Naples.

The Navy Department is still hearing of the discovery of relics of the old Kearsarge, which was wrecked on Roncador reef in the Caribbean Sea nearly two years ago. A letter just received by Acting Secretary McAdoo from Capt. T. Wright, commanding the schooner Lida Fowler, now at Philadelphia, offers to secure for the Department several articles recovered from the vessel's wreckage. Capt. Wright stated that a Mr. Holzerson, who resides at San Andreas, U. S. Colombia, has in his possession these articles which belonged to the old Kearsarge—two writing desks, two lamps, one small and one large; one large soup bowl, with cover marked "U. S. Navy," and other silver tableware. In one of the desks were found letters addressed to Comdr. Oscar F. Heyerman, who died some months ago, thus proving conclusively that the desks were aboard the Kearsarge when she went to pieces. Capt. Wright states that Mr. Holzerson bought the relics at an auction sale held by the authorities of San Andreas, where the relics were taken by wreckers. Mr. Holzerson, the Department officials believe, desires to sell all of the Kearsarge relics he has, with the exception of the large lamp, which he told Capt. Wright he intends to present to the new battleship Kearsarge when that vessel is put into commission. Acting Secretary McAdoo has written to Capt. Wright to make arrangements through him for the recovery of the relics.

A postoffice has been established at Indian Head, Md., facilitating the delivery of the mail intended for the naval proving ground. This mail will close at 9 A. M. each day at the Washington postoffice. The mail formerly went to Glymont postoffice for distribution.

After experiments extending over a period of two years, the Admiralty have now decided to generally adopt the "Temperley Transporter" for use in battleships and first-class cruisers. It is probable that the apparatus would have been adopted before had it not been for its awkward length and the difficulty of stowing it clear of the working parts of the ship. The trials, however, says the "Naval and Military Record," have resulted in most favorable reports, and the commanding officers of the vessels in which the transporter has been tried are unanimously of opinion that the time and labor saved when coaling ship far outweigh the inconvenience occasioned by stowing the gear away. Apart from this, it has been found that the transporter will enable a torpedo boat or destroyer to fill up with coal from her parent ship when



both vessels are steaming at a fair rate of speed, providing, of course, the sea is moderately calm.

The Renown, battleship, was taken March 27 into the Channel by Capt. H. Rose for the first of her series of official speed trials. The trial was of eight hours' duration, with natural draught, and throughout the engines and boilers worked satisfactorily. The "Times" says the mean results were: Steam, 143 pounds; vacuum, starboard 26.9 inches, port 26.9 inches; revolutions, starboard 97.5, port 98.2; indicated horsepower, starboard 10,233, port 5,475—total, 10,708; speed, 17.9 knots. Messrs. Maudslays, Sons & Field, the makers of the machinery, were responsible for an indicated horsepower of 10,000 only on the natural draught trial, but more than once on Friday's steaming the engines easily attained 11,000 indicated horsepower, while the mean was 708 in excess of the stipulated power. The mean speed was exactly one knot more than her designers anticipated that the vessel could attain on her natural draught trial, and two-tenths of a knot more than it was estimated she would steam under forced draught with 12,000 indicated horsepower.

The Japanese battleship Fuji was successfully launched on April 2 at the yard of the Thames Ironworks Company, Blackwall, where she has been built. She is the heaviest battleship ever launched from a slip, either in a public or private yard. The ceremony was performed by Madame Kato, wife of the Japanese Minister. The principal dimensions are: Length (over all), 400 feet; breadth, 75 feet; draught, 26 feet 6 inches; displacement, 12,450 tons. Her speed is 18½ knots. Armament: Four 12-inch breech-loading guns of 40 calibers, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns of 40 calibers, twenty 47-mm. 3-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing guns, and several smaller pieces of ordnance. The Fuji takes her name from the highest mountain peak in Japan, and is a sister ship to the Yashima, launched from Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Company's yard at Elswick last month. The two vessels were laid on the stocks before the outbreak of the recent war with China, so that they do not come under the shipbuilding programme now arranged by Japan, the cost of which will be met out of the large war indemnity imposed on China. The Yashima and Fuji, which are to be taken out to the East by Japanese crews, will be the largest ironclads in the Mikado's navy.—United Service Gazette.

The trial of the Viper, a large torpedo boat recently built by Yarrow & Co. for the Austrian Government, took place on the 5th of February last. The Viper is 147 feet 6 inches long and 14 feet 9 inches beam, and was guaranteed to attain a speed of 24 knots when fully equipped and in the loaded condition. With 26 tons dead weight on board to represent her armament, etc., she commenced a three hours' continuous trial, during which six consecutive runs were made on the measured mile. A speed was attained on these runs of 26.633 knots. The boilers of the Viper are of the Yarrow water-tube type, with ¾ inch air pressure. She made the passage from England to Austria unattended and proved herself a good sea boat.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "The Masut oil fuel consists of various hydrates, including distilled products of Russian petroleum, and a residuum from the distillation of shale. The flashing temperature of the oil is, according to a German paper, between 200° and 300° C. (392°-572° F.), so that it can be stored on board without danger, except in the case of a shell bursting into one of the reservoirs, by which oil might find its way to the stokehold and cause an explosion. The heating power is much greater than that of the best coal, inasmuch as while a pound of the latter will vaporize from 4½ to 5 kilos of water, the Masut fuel will vaporize from 8 to 9 kilos. Its specific gravity is also much less, but its greater heating power will necessitate thicker boiler plates. It will be stored on board in tanks or in the double bottom, and will be brought by pipes to the furnaces. Another advantage claimed is that fewer stokers will be required. In short, the advantages claimed for this liquid fuel over coal are: A lower price, from 40 to 50 per cent., greater heating power, less weight and greater facility of handling, with a consequently reduced number of men in the stokehold."

The Russian official "Press" publishes a letter from Vice-Admiral Buller, commanding the British squadron in Chinese waters, expressing his thanks to Vice-Admiral Tyrtov, in command of the Russian Pacific squadron, for the prompt and timely help rendered by the boat's crew of a Russian gunboat in saving the lives of fourteen British seamen, when an accident happened to the pinnace of the Edgar in November last off Chemulpo. Capt. Henderson, of the Edgar, particularly praises the skill and bravery of a Russian midshipman who was in the boat which went to the rescue.

A new instrument for range-finding, just completed by Col. H. S. Watkins, C. B., R. A., is to be called the "Artillery Mekometer," and will supersede the telemeter now in use. In construction it is similar to the cavalry and infantry mekometer, but is made of brass, and is furnished with two telescopes—one for a field view of objects not very far off, and the other, a more powerful one, for objects at a great distance.

The report of the official inspection of the monitor Monadnock, which was only recently placed in commission at Mare Island, has been received at the Navy Department. The report shows that a great deal of minor work is yet necessary on the vessel before she is completed. She has shown herself to be a very seaworthy craft and her commander, Capt. Sumner, states that she is "a most excellent ship." The Board of Inspection, in turning the forward turret, found that it could train from extreme on one side to extreme on the other in 74 seconds, with a water pressure of from 4 to 500 pounds. The board finds fault with the hydraulic apparatus, and suggests some changes which it believes will when made.

The report that the North Atlantic squadron is mobilizing at New York, in accordance with cipher telegraphic orders, sent on Wednesday from the Navy Department to Rear Adm. Bunce, was highly amusing. The fact is that the flagship New York and the Columbia, now at Tompkinsville, off Staten Island, went to this place in order to give their men liberty, just as the Cincinnati and Montgomery have done, although the latter are at Norfolk. Under the orders of the Department the New York will return to Hampton Roads on the 23d inst., and the Columbia two days earlier, the 21st. The battleship Indiana will not start for New York until Saturday, and then her battery will be subjected to experiments by the Walker battery. The New York will, it is expected, take on board ammunition at Tompkinsville. The Indiana will also take stores on board at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and return to Hampton Roads. As another indication of the wild character of the printed report, it may be stated that the authorities deny most emphatically that secret orders of any kind were sent to Rear Adm. Bunce.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Orders: Capt. A. B. Davis directed to resume command of the Johnson at Milwaukee; Capt. C. L. Hooper assigned to command Bering Sea fleet; 2d Lieut. A. H. Hasson to the Johnson. Capt. John Braun detached

from special duty. 1st Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth assigned to duty as inspector of labor and materials on steamer Windom. 2d Lieut. J. H. Brown and 2d Lieut. F. J. Haake to the Perry. 2d Lieut. G. M. Daniels to the Rush. 2d Lieut. F. A. Lewis to the Grant. 2d Lieut. C. S. Craig to the Corwin. 2d Lieut. E. D. V. Johnson to the Wolcott. Willits Pedrick promoted to be Chief Engineer, April 11.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. a.)** At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.)** Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

**ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.)** At San Francisco, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office at that place. Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser ordered to command on May 11.

**ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.** (Training-ship.) At Key West. Address mail Key West, Fla.

**AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.)** At Key West, Fla. Address mail there.

**BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. a.)** At Mare Island, Cal.

**BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.)** Left Nagasaki, Japan, April 15 for Woosung.

**CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.)** At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (s. a.)** At Chemulpo, Korea.

**CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.)** At Norfolk April 15.

**COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.)** At Tompkinsville, N. Y. To return April 23 to Hampton Roads.

**CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (s. a.)** Left Yokohama March 30 for Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.)** Newport, R. I.

**CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.)** At Washington, D. C. Will shortly proceed to Newport, R. I.

**DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.)** Sailed from Hankow April 16 for Wahu.

**DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. W. T. Burwell.** At Norfolk, Va. Will be assigned to North Atlantic squadron. Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover ordered to command on April 30.

**ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.** (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

**ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.)** Left Newport April 7 for Southampton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

Following is the itinerary of her summer cruise: Arrive Southampton May 5, leave May 19; arrive Havre May 20, leave May 30; arrive Lisbon June 17, leave June 27; arrive Funchal July 5, leave July 12; arrive Las Palmas, Canary Islands, July 16, leave for Gardiner's Bay, L. I., July 26.

**FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (s. d.)** At Boston, Mass. Address there. Will be assigned to North Atlantic squadron.

**FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.)** At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

**INDEPENDENCE, (Receiving-ship.)** Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.

**INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.)** At Fort Monroe April 12. Expected to leave for New York with Walker board April 18.

**KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary.** Left New York Navy Yard for Boston, April 16.

**LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.)** (Flagship.) At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (s. a.)** At Nagasaki, Japan.

**MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.)** At Hampton Roads, Va.

**MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (s. a.)** Is cruising about Turkish coast, with headquarters at Smyrna. At Mersine, Syria.

**MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. a.)** Left Talcahuana April 6 for Tayti. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

**MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards.** At Erie, Pa., where mail should be addressed. Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze ordered to command.

**MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (s. a.)** Left Taranto, Italy, for Naples, Italy, where she will receive the flag of Rear Adm. Selfridge and sail for Cronstadt, Russia. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. a.)** At Mare Island April 7. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (s. a.)** At Tien-Tsin, China.

**MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. N. Ludlow (p. a.)** At Sidney, Wash. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.)** At Norfolk April 11. Address Hampton Roads.

**NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. a. s.)** Left Bahia April 6 for St. Lucia.

**NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.)** (Flagship.) At Tompkinsville, S. I., to return to Hampton Roads April 23.

**OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (s. a.)** (Flagship.) At Shanghai, China.

**PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Emory (s. a.)** Left Yokohama March 28 for Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.)** (Flagship.) At Santa Barbara, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.)** At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

**RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)** At Norfolk, Va.

**RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. C. M. Chester.** At League Island, Pa.

**ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.)** At the foot of East 28th St., New York. Will leave on April 21 for Glen Cove, L. I. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Leave New London on May 10, and is expected to make the following ports: Arrive Queenstown June 20, Havre July 2, Southampton July 10, Lisbon July 27, Gibraltar Aug. 8, Madeira Aug. 22; arrive home Sept. 30.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (s. a.)** (Flagship.) Left Piraeus, Greece, April 14 for Naples, Italy.

**SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. school-ship.)** Address Philadelphia, Pa. Was to leave Kingston April 1, and is due off Capes of Delaware about April 18.

**TERROR, monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington.** New York Navy Yard. Placed in commission April 15. It will be several weeks yet before she is fully completed.

**THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.)** At San Francisco April 13. Address care Navy Pay Office, that city.

**VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.)** At New York Navy Yard.

**WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kauts (Receiving-ship.)** At Boston, Mass.

**YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (s. a. s.)** At Montevideo, Uruguay.

**YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (s. a.)** Left Amoy, China, April 15 for Swatow. Was at latter place April 16.

#### MARE ISLAND, CAL.

Mare Island, Cal., on April 10 was the scene of a grand flower carnival the beauty of which will long be remembered. Paymr. J. R. Stanton acted as marshal of the parade. He was followed by the Independence band. Sergt. John Boyle, of the Marine Corps, acted as drum-major, and following these came a detachment of marines dressed as Roman soldiers. The Marine Barracks supplied a division of marines with a handsomely decorated Gatling gun. The marines wore red sashes over their fatigue uniforms and the visors of their caps were decorated with white marguerites. The Bennington supplied a dinghy mounted on wheels, drawn by fifteen seamen in command of Chief Boatswain's Mate McFarland. The boat was covered with bunting, evergreens and flowers. The Monadnock's crew presented their vessel in miniature in the next division. The model was mounted on a truck and forty bluejackets manned the drag ropes. Master-at-Arms McDonald was in command of the party. The next three divisions came from the old receiving ship Independence. The arrangement of the detachments followed the national colors, red, white and blue, and the idea was well carried out by 1st Sergt. Carter and Chief Boatswain's Mate Derrick, who had charge. Each division heralded a field piece. After the representatives of the vessels came the carriages. Commandant Howison's carriage, literally covered with beautiful white snowballs, was at the head. Its occupants were dressed in white, and the two coal black horses formed a handsome contrast. Mrs. H. L. Howison, Mrs. W. E. Sewell and Misses Genevieve English, Emelita Carmen and Mabel Bostwick rode in this carriage, and presented a charming appearance. Mrs. C. M. Perkins drove her own dog cart, decorated in yellow, which color was also worn by Mrs. Perkins. A handsome Japanese sunshade formed a canopy over the turnout. The next cart was driven by Mrs. P. C. Pope, who was accompanied by Miss McCalla. The decorations were in white and green. Chaplain A. A. McAllister handled the ribbons of a carriage whose occupants were nearly hidden by the mass of evergreens and flowers. Mrs. McAllister and Misses McCalla were the other occupants of the carriage. Mrs. F. M. Symonds drove her phaeton, decorated with roses and foliage. The phaeton of Paymr. Skelding was driven by Mrs. Dion Williams. The shafts and harness were covered with white and the horse was a handsome black. Calla lilies were mainly used in the decorations. Each spoke of the wheels was hidden by the long stem and blossoms of a lily, while snowballs encircled the hubs. The dashboard, seat and box of the phaeton resembled a bed of lilies, so skillfully were the blossoms and leaves blended.

Miss Le Count rode with Mrs. Williams. Misses Clark and McDougal occupied a cart handsomely decorated with blue lupins. Mrs. S. S. Robinson rode a handsome cream colored horse while driving two others tandem. Her bridle, saddle and saddle blanket were hidden by white and yellow marguerites, which flowers also covered the bridles and surcingle of the leaders. The fair equestrienne was dressed in white, and her wide hat decorated with yellow marguerites. Miss Maud Burnap, accompanied by Miss Isabella Pigman, rode in a handsome cart decorated in pink. The wheels were wreathed with evergreen, the spokes being marked with roses. The body of the cart was lost to sight behind banks of flowers. Two horses, hitched tandem, drew the cart, which was the only turnout not belonging to Mare Island. Miss Pattie Palmer drove Dr. Decker's buggy, which was draped with evergreens. Miss Cornelia Macrae was on the seat and little Mary Decker was almost lost in the flowers behind, looking like a miniature goddess of flowers. Mrs. George F. Kutz and her little daughter were the inmates of their handsome phaeton. Pay Inscr. Woodhull's buggy was driven by his daughter, Mrs. Underwood. The pink harness on her white horse gave a pleasing effect, which was heightened by the floral decorations. Dr. Woods' phaeton, driven by Frank St. John, was covered with evergreens and flowers. The turnout occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Lefavor ended the procession. It was nicely decorated and was a fitting end to a brilliant display.

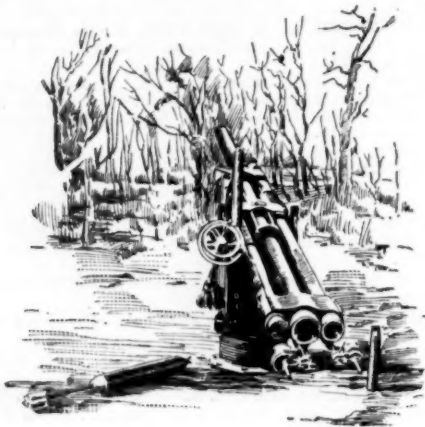
The day was closed with a grand ball in the evening in the sail loft, which had been nicely decorated for the occasion.

Rear Adm. R. W. Meade, U. S. N., is now a frequent visitor in New York generally, making his headquarters at the Park Avenue Hotel.



## TRIAL OF A DYNAMITE GUN.

We remember witnessing the trial of an American gun on the proving ground at Vincennes, France, many years ago, where the confident assurances as to entire safety given by the inventors' agent were totally disregarded by the French officers present, and very much to the disgust of the American, who had something to say as to the courage of Frenchmen. The gun did not burst, but the shot did upset and came bounding back from the target to the rear of the gun, where the spectators had been grouped together a few minutes before. It should be remembered by all who take part in the trial of new weapons of war that their only excuse for being is in their ability to kill somebody, and that he is a wise man who takes all needful precaution to see that he is not the victim. The crude conditions under which trial guns are tested by inventors, and the want of certainty as to



Showing Open Chambers and Projectile.

the perfection of the workmanship on guns and projectiles, make them peculiarly liable to accident. The accident that occurred at the trial of the Dudley dynamite gun on Monday last subjected us to the possibility of losing some valuable officers of the Army, including the Major General commanding. The trial was in the presence of the Board on Ordnance and Fortification and others and took place at Glen Cove, L. I. After several successful shots had been fired a defective shell burst its breech into fragments which were hurled in every direction. Fortunately, only one was hurt, the proprietor of a hotel, who was struck in the neck with a piece of the metal, which made a flesh wound. It was fortunate that others were not killed or injured, for some twenty persons were within a few feet of the gun when the explosion occurred. Among these were Maj. Frank H. Phipps and Capt. J. C. Ayres, Col. Peter C. Hains and Col. Royal T. Frank, U. S. A.; Capt. W. T. Sampson and Prof. F. R. Alger, of the Navy; Gen. George W. Wingate, of Brooklyn; Prof. R. S. Penneman, Dr. H. Merriman, Everett Frazer, W. Scott Sims and E. W. Frazer. Gen. Miles, U. S. A., and John Brislin Walker had wisely taken refuge under a neighboring bank. The projectile employed in the Dudley gun looks like a long arrow, with a huge head. In throwing dynamite or nitroglycerin these heads of the projectiles are filled with some thirteen pounds of explosive. In the dummy shells the place of the explosive gelatine was supplied by a piece of oak, loaded with lead at one end, to give the shell the same weight as when loaded with the explosive. Gen. Miles, when asked his opinion, was quoted as follows: "The gun that was shown us to-day was really a

## THE YOUTH OF GEN. MILES.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in the "Youth's Companion" for April 9, lets us into the secret of his success as a military man in the article entitled "How I Served My Apprenticeship as a Soldier." Among his earliest recollections, he tells us, were the stories his father told of the experiences of his father and grandfather during the war for independence, when they hurried from their homes to the fields of Lexington and Bennington and other scenes of struggle and strife. The boyish games in which he took the most delight were of a military character, and his thoughts and tastes at an early age took a decided turn towards the military service. Circumstances compelled him to forego his intention of becoming a soldier until the war prompted him to sell all he had and expend his little savings and the money he could borrow in organizing a volunteer company. Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Winfield Scott, and especially Gen. E. V. Sumner, were characters he chose as his ideals or exemplars when he first entered the service. Of "Bull" Sumner, as he was familiarly called, Gen. Miles says: "He was a son of my own native State, a veteran of the Mexican War, a man distinguished for services on the frontier and on the Pacific Coast, an ideal field marshal, imbued with intense patriotism, the very soul of honor, a strict disciplinarian and a determined and enterprising warrior. He impressed his command with the idea that thorough efficiency was the best guarantee for success in action, and that offensive fighting was far superior to defensive methods in accomplishing results. I have frequently seen this white-haired veteran ride along the lines just before a battle opened, instructing his commanders to impress it upon their troops that 'under no circumstances should they be allowed to give an inch of ground to the enemy, but, on the other hand, that every encounter should be followed by an offensive movement and rigorous pursuit.' The value of such discipline to the young and impatient is beyond all calculations, and would be a most admirable schooling for any young man in military or civil life. Subordination, obedience, respect for superiors and for law are all inculcated by discipline, and it is only through these qualities that large bodies of people, whether armies or civil communities, can be governed and good order maintained.

"Military service in an intelligent and patriotic army and under a noble commander is," Gen. Miles says, "a high school and university of patriotism, in which the course of learning comprises a sense of honor, integrity, generosity, courage, and all the highest attributes of manhood, whether in war or in peace."

Of his experiences in battle Gen. Miles says: "My first experience in battle, or what is called 'the baptism of fire,' was at the battle of Williamsburg, Va. The brigade in which I was an officer had not been engaged, although held within sound of the battlefield. Yet so much interested was I in the engagement that I requested per-

mission to go forward, and went into the action with another command. I well remember that I was so intensely in earnest that I felt no more trepidation than I felt in being under artillery and infantry fire a hundred times since. I have seen some intelligent, proud-spirited men, who wanted to be brave, turn as white and pale as death, and I have seen many others amid the fiercest storm of battle and in the very presence of death as immovable and apparently as void of emotion as a bronze statue. Timid men are not made brave, nor brave men made timid, by experience under fire. But men naturally timid may act heroically, for all actuated by a high sense of honor and devoted to their cause regard their sacred duty more than they prize their own lives."

## A VALUABLE "SKOTOGRAPHY" BOOK.

(From the London Standard.)

The heads of the medical department of the Prussian War Office and the Imperial Physico-Technical Institute, who have recently been engaged in making joint experiments, with a view to ascertaining the value of Röntgen rays in surgery, have just published a small book, detailing the result of their researches.

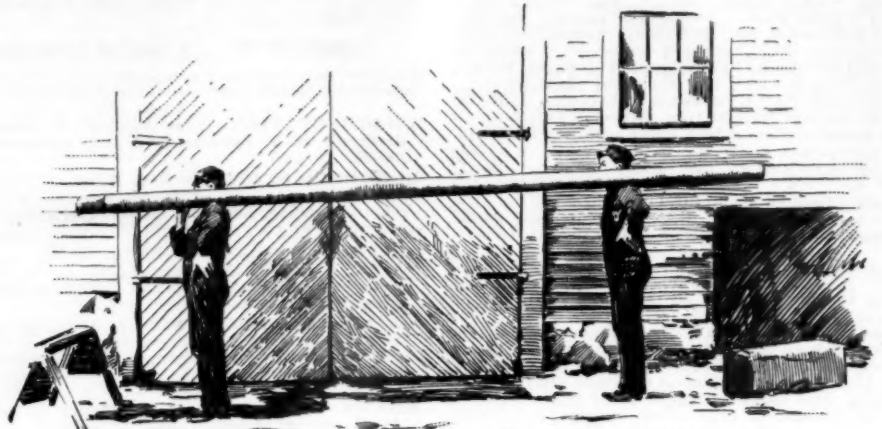
The publication contains nineteen plates, with excellent photographs of anatomically prepared hands, shanks, knees and feet, into which alien substances had been introduced in such a manner that their position could not be ascertained by feeling from without. The plates also portray some feet of living persons containing bullets that had long since been healed in; further, several hands of living persons, with glass and steel splinters in them. Among the various other "skotographs" are those of animal tissues, powders, ointments, chemical fluids, blood and a sprained elbow joint.

Each illustration is accompanied by an exact description and a scientific commentary. This publication appears to be the most comprehensive hitherto issued on the subject, and deserves to be read by every one interested in the new branch of scientific investigation opened by "skotography." The last chapter of the book is the most valuable. It contains the opinion of the scientific bodies above mentioned on all that may be expected, according to present appearances, from Röntgen rays in surgery.

## FORT RILEY.

The concert given on Tuesday evening, April 10, for the benefit of the chapel was a success, musically and financially. Mrs. Parkhurst, the leading soprano of the State, and Mr. Moore came over from Kansas City. Capt. and Mrs. Vose entertained a number of their friends at progressive euchre on Thursday evening, April

sighting apparatus was thrown on the beach near to where Gen. Miles stood. The shock of the detonation partly destroyed a wooden casing for the gun, which stood in the rear. The gun consists of a central tube into which the projectile is inserted at the breech, but

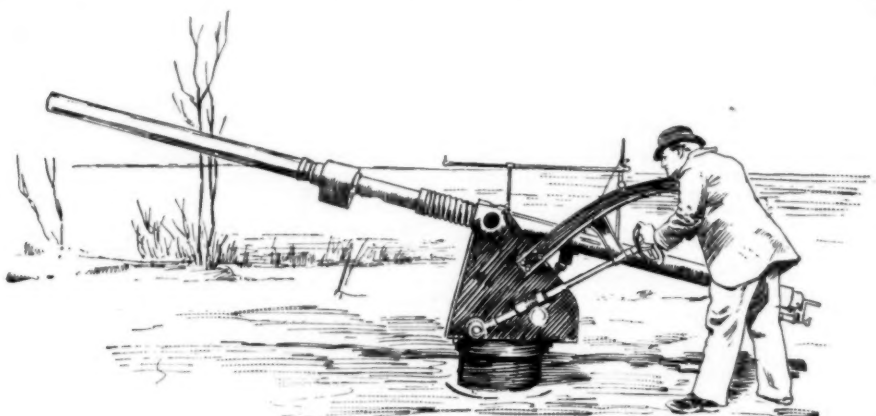


The Heaviest Piece in the Gun.

gun itself, for, in so far as it was put to the work it was built for—that is to say, for throwing dynamite—it proved entirely adequate. The accident seemed to have been due to a bad construction of the dummy projectile. When the wood burst and plugged up the main barrel it was entirely natural that an explosion should take place somewhere. I do not see why, if the gun is built of the

without any powder charge. On each side of this central tube are two smaller tubes, forming together an air chamber.

The one at the right hand of the gun is opened at its rear end, and is chambered to receive the powder charge. It is united at its front end to the front end of the left hand tube, which in turn is connected at its rear end to



Aiming With Patent Sight.

right material and protected as to details of its construction, it should not prove a very valuable engine of war. On the whole, I think it represents a decisive step in the art of warfare."

An examination of the gun showed that 4 feet of the discharging barrel or tube had been blown out, with fragments of the brass casing, half of the dummy shell and the entire sighting apparatus, consisting of elaborate mechanism. One portion of the gun was blown 200 yards, on the roof of the summer house. Part of the

the rear end of the main barrel or center tube. All three tubes are in uninterrupted communication. The powder charge is inserted in the right-hand tube at the breech. Its explosion compressed the air in front of it and this passes into the short tube on the left of the central barrel, and thence into the central tube into the rear of the projectile, which is propelled by the expansion of the compressed air.

We are indebted to the New York "Tribune" for the cuts of the gun used above.

9. Miss Randolph and Mr. Arnold won the lone-hand prizes and Mrs. Hoyle and Dr. Raymond won the progressive prizes. After the hop on Friday, April 10, Mrs. Foltz gave a supper. Lieut. Fuller spent a few days in Kansas City. The Fort Riley Hunt Club has been organized, and has elected the following officers: Capt. Wainwright, president; Lieut. Allen, master of hounds; Lieut. Foltz, secretary and treasurer; Dr. Poindexter, Lieut. Lyon, Whitman and Macdonald, "whips." A run by some of the members was made Friday, April 10. There are now in the kennels twelve foxhounds and nine teen wolfhounds.

## LIFE OF A CANNON.

"La Nature" contains a short note, in which the horse-power of a cannon is calculated. An Italian cannon of 100 tons with a charge of 550 pounds of powder and a shot weighing about 2,000 pounds, will give an initial velocity of 523 meters per second; the length of time during which the powder acts is less than one-hundredth of a second, from which it follows that the horse-power developed is about 17,000,000. The writer adds that after about 100 shots the cannon is put out of service and its total active life is, therefore, only one second. In large modern cannon the horse-power runs as high as 24,000,000. If the writer had carried out these calculations still farther, he would have found that, after all this 24,000,000 horse-power does not represent a large amount of energy, as it would be just sufficient to run 31 incandescent lamps for only one day.—"Scientific American."

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The Hawkins military team of Fort Leavenworth defeated the Leavenworth Maroons on April 6 by a score of 5 to 4. Up to the end of the seventh inning it looked as though the Maroons had much the best, the score being 4 to 3 in favor of the Maroons, but the soldier boys made two fine runs in the ninth inning. The game was played well throughout by both sides.

The record and findings of the medical board which recently examined 2d Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., have been received at the War Department, and is being considered by the authorities. He was recently ordered to report for examination for retirement, and the board in its report, which has reached the Department, finds that while Lieut. Lang is suffering from neurasthenia, he is not disabled sufficiently for retirement, and it recommends that he be stationed at Fort Riley for a period of six months under the immediate observation of the medical officer there. It is expected that the Department will approve the recommendation.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## HISTORY OF THE 22d REGT. N. G. S. N. Y.

The history of the 22d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., upon which Gen. George W. Wingate has been engaged for several years, has just been issued by the regiment. It is a handsome volume of 762 pages (exclusive of the table of contents), and is illustrated with 134 plates. These include portraits of most of its present and former officers, among them a very fine one of the late Gen. Josiah Porter, photographs of many scenes at Harper's Ferry, Buffalo and Brooklyn, and at the State camp, and reproductions of a number of sketches made by the author of scenes in the Virginia and Pennsylvania campaigns of the regiment, as well as cuts of incidents in Buffalo and Brooklyn. The portrait of Gen. Porter is from an oil painting by one of the best New York artists—Mr. E. Y. Turner. It was painted for Gen. Porter's family. A copy of it should be ordered by the State for the Adjutant General's office, at Albany.

Thanks to the modern method of reproducing photographs, nearly every veteran and active member of the 22d will find his own portrait somewhere in this book. In addition to a list of all the officers since the organization of the regiment, the names of every man who served with it in the field in both 1862 and 1863 and also in the Buffalo and Brooklyn riots, is printed, as also a list of all of its members who served in other organizations during the war, whose names could be ascertained. The author has made a thorough investigation into the history of the war period, and has availed himself of the official documents of the North and South, which are contained in the Rebellion Records. He has succeeded in presenting a vivid and interesting account of the manner in which the invading Confederates were held in check by Gen. Couch upon the line of the Susquehanna until the Army of the Potomac could overtake them. The work there performed reflects great credit upon the National Guard of New York.

When, on June 16, 1863, the Confederate cavalry, 800 strong, entered Chambersburg, 15 miles north of the Maryland line, there were not 250 organized troops for duty in the Department of the Susquehanna. The Army of the Potomac was then on the other side of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and was not able to complete the crossing of the Potomac until the 20th. To meet the Confederate veterans, flushed as they were with their victory at Chancellorsville, was a most serious undertaking. That our National Guard regiments, upon a day's notice and without any of the bounty then paid to volunteers, marched with full ranks to assume this perilous duty, is an act of which they have reason to be proud, and which effectually disposes of those theorists who undervalue the National Guard, because in 1812 some of the old "militia" refused to leave their State. The National Guardsmen began to arrive at Harrisburg on the 17th. While the force they displayed resolutely in holding back the invasion just long enough, they had, in fact, a much closer escape from annihilation or capture than is generally known.

The official reports of the Confederates, given in Gen. Wingate's book show that Gen. Lee had given orders that Harrisburg should be attacked on June 30. Early was then at York with some 15,000 men. Ewell was at Carlisle with a stronger force. Gen. Jenkins, of Stonewall Jackson's brigade, of Ewell's division, had reconnoitered the defenses of Harrisburg and Ewell, and was moving to its attack June 29, when the movements of Meade induced Lee on that day to order the Confederate Army to concentrate at Gettysburg. If the proposed attack had been made Harrisburg must inevitably have fallen. The fortifications which had been constructed were incomplete; the attacking force was greatly superior in numbers and experience to its defenders, and the hasty levies of "emergency men" that had responded to the proclamation of Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, were without proper officers, organization or discipline.

While most of the New York National Guard regiments had learned a good deal in their previous campaigns, they were far from being the equals of the veterans who were marching to attack them. So desperate was the situation that the War Department was thoroughly scared. On June 29, the day before the threatened attack (of which it had probably private information) it issued an order promising a "medal of honor" only offered for those volunteering for desperate service, such as a forlorn hope) to "all the troops from other States who had volunteered for service in Pennsylvania," a promise which has never been fulfilled.

Gen. Wingate very properly points to the experiences of this campaign as demonstrating the futility of the idea entertained by so many, and against which the "Journal" has so often contended, that the country can be defended against invasion by "a spontaneous uprising" of volunteers. Here in the second year of a great war with the national and State authorities, and the public familiar with the requirements of war, with plenty of experienced officers at hand, and with the very existence of the nation at stake, it was found impossible to organize within the necessary period, in the center of a great State, a force fit to withstand an invading Army of disciplined soldiers.

The experiences of the 22d in the march to and during the attack on Carlisle are vividly described, as well as the trials and hardships of all the New York National Guard regiments that constituted "Baldy" Smith's division in their march through the mountains to the Potomac.

These were such as to justify entitle them to thanks bestowed by Gen. Meade and Gen. Smith. The Guardsmen of the present generation will find in this book an interesting account of the gradual evolution of the present National Guard from the old militia days, when, under the "placid reign" of Maj. Gen. Sandford, in order to assemble at 9 A. M. meant at any time before 10:30, and the entire records of the 1st Div. during 25 years "did not fill a hat." The account of the Orange riot is one that may well be studied, as an example of how troops should not be handled in such a conflict. That of the Buffalo and Brooklyn campaigns show a marked improvement in methods. Gen. Wingate calls attention to the two weak spots in all National Guard service; the commissariat and the men's shoes, and points out that upon all occasions of active service more suffering was experienced from these sources than from anything else. In the march across Pennsylvania and Maryland, one-fifth of Smith's division were shoeless, and he states that even in the short service at Buffalo and Brooklyn, the need of a broad-soled, low-heeled campaign shoe was greatly felt.

The 22d receives proper credit as the regiment which originated and first carried into effect systematic instruction in rifle practice, a work in which he took a conspicuous and creditable part. The author also describes the efforts of the "Army and Navy Journal" in this respect, which led to the organization of the National Rifle Association, of which Gen. Wingate was the first secretary and Col. Church its president, following a brief period of nominal service by Gen. Burnside.

The "clean sweep" made by the 22d in the first matches of that association, in consequence of its previous instruction, was a valuable lesson to the other regiments, which compelled them to imitate its example, and led to the introduction of the new system in the other States and in the Army. But little space is devoted to the social experiences of the 22d. These are interesting for the time only. The value of the book is greatly enhanced by a very full table of contents and an index so elaborate as to give the name of every man who is mentioned in it, some three thousand in number, and which must have involved great labor. It is an interesting and readable book, which will insure that Gen. Wingate will not be likely to be forgotten in the 22d. It will be sold by Edwin W. Dayton, No. 641 Madison avenue, New York. Price \$5.

## FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y., FIELD DAYS.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding 1st Brigade, has decided to give the several organizations in his command the benefit of a field day at Van Cortlandt Park, where they can derive the advantages of open air instruction, which the restrictions of the armory drill floor do not permit. The instruction ordered will consume an entire day, and the several commands will proceed to the drill ground on different dates. The 7th Regt. will drill on Saturday, June 6. The orders for the drills will not be obligatory upon commands, who are to perform a tour of duty at the State Camp.

## 7th N. Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

The 7th N. Y. will parade for divine service in St. Bartholomew's Church on the afternoon of Sunday, April 26. The regiment will assemble for rifle practice and proceed to Creedmoor by battalions, as follows: Cos. C and D on Monday, May 18; Cos. E and G on Tuesday, May 19; Cos. H and I on Wednesday, May 20; Cos. B and K on Thursday, May 21; Cos. F and A on Friday, May 22. Assembly at 7:10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Long Island City at 8 o'clock A. M. The annual competition for the O'Donohue trophy will take place on the above days.

The 8th Co. (H) Dramatic Association will present the play entitled "A Delectable Duchy" at the Carnegie Lyceum this evening, April 18. The characters are assumed by members of the company, and a splendid chorus is one of the features of the production. The veterans of the regiment will celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the war by a dinner at Sherry's on April 20. Col. Appleton has appointed Corp. E. Nicoll, of Co. H, Color Sergt. of the regiment in place of Peter D. Braisted, Jr., retired.

## 13th N. Y.—COL. WATSON.

That this organization is slowly, but surely, improving in every respect, was plainly manifested on Thursday evening, April 9, 1896, the occasion of the review by Maj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Adjt. Gen. N. Y., and the presentation of the long service medals. The regiment looked exceptionally neat and soldierly, wearing the gray full-dress uniform. The two battalions were each equalized into six commands of twelve files and were formed and turned over to Maj. Cochran and Russell in excellent shape. The regimental formation was made as at the previous review, by both battalions marching in column of fours in rear of the line and executing fours left and right simultaneously. The Colonel, upon taking command, and after bringing the command to order arms, directed Co. A to act as escort to the color, which ceremony was executed in a manner that called forth the admiration of all. After the reviewing party had returned, the battalions were formed in column of companies and closed en masse on the sixth company of the 1st Batta., and put in march for the passage in review. All the companies except Co. H marched past with faultless lines.

As the companies passed the reviewing officer they marched off the floor to Memorial Hall, and Adjutant call for parade was sounded. The battalion parades were very creditably performed. The regimental parade was in line, which formation was executed by the companies executing on left into line in the 1st Batta., and in right into line in the 2d. When the line was formed and ranks opened, the Major of the 1st Batta. gave the command "At ease," which is not prescribed in the Drill Regulations. During the sound off the men were, as usual, steady. Lieut. Col. Lacombe, who took the parade, put the men through quite a drill in the manual, which was very creditably executed.

After the reports had been received, the following officers and men were called to the front and center and personally presented with the long service medals by Gen. McAlpin, who warmly congratulated Col. Watson and the members of the regiment upon their excellent appearance: Twenty years, Asst. Surg. Arthur R. Jarrett; fifteen years, Q. M. Charles Werner; ten years, Capt. Geo. W. Cowen, Co. E; 1st Lieut. S. E. Fahnestock, Co. I; 1st Lieut. Jas. T. Ashley, Co. G; 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Kemp, Co. G; Q. M. Sergt. Val Werner, N. G. S.; Sergt. Jas. B. Bateman, Co. G; Pvt. Jas. F. Cooper, Co. I; Pvt. F. R. De Vigne, Co. D., and Pvt. H. H. Frary, Co. D.

A fine concert by the band followed, and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing, while Col. Watson and the officers entertained the Adjutant General and guests in the officers' room. Among those present were Brig. Gen. Jas. McLeer, 2d Brig.; Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, A. A. G., 2d Brig.; Col. John G. Eddy, 4th Regt.; and Lieut. Col. William H. Hubbell; Maj. H. H. Quick, Adjts. Barnes and McCutcheon and Capt. J. D. Strouse, also of the 4th; Lieut. Col. De Forrest, Maj. Case and Everdell, Capt. Wells and Blackman, 23d Regt.; Capt. Leigh, 2d Signal Corps; Capt. Racquin, 3d Batta., and ex-Cols. David E. Austen and Edward Fackner, of the 13th, and Capt. Lehman, 4th N. Y.

## 22d N. Y.—COL. J. T. CAMP.

The decision of Col. John T. Camp, of the 22d N. Y., to sever his connection with that command, will retire one of the most widely known officers in the Guard, and an officer who has been prominent in its affairs for some 33 years. He has been a devoted worker in the military service, and is one of its most capable officers, and the regiment and Guard, by his retirement, will lose a valuable man. Col. Camp has served 35 years. He entered the 22d as a private in Co. B Nov. 11, 1861, was promoted Sergeant Dec. 9, 1861; 1st Lieutenant June 27, 1863; Captain March 25, 1867; Major Feb. 11, 1869; Lieutenant Colonel Oct. 11, 1869, and was honorably discharged Feb. 28, 1871. He was again elected Lieutenant Colonel on Dec. 1, 1873, and succeeded the late Josiah Porter as Colonel on Jan. 18, 1886, when the latter became Adjutant General of the State. The officers of the regiment passed resolutions regretting the retirement of Col. Camp, and recognizing his long service.

It may be a little early yet to talk about his successor, but Dame Rumor is already on deck, naming two most promising candidates, viz., Lieut. Col. William V. King and Maj. Franklin Bartlett. Co. K have unanimously elected 1st Sergt. Barber a 2d Lieut. The regimental "cyclers," under the auspices of Co. H, will give an open century run to Patchogue, L. I., on Sunday, May 3. There will be three divisions—slow, fast and racing: A gold medal will be presented to the rider who first reaches Patchogue; or, if a tandem be the first machine to arrive, two gold medals will be awarded to the riders. Bofinger has already entered for this division, and several fast tandem teams have signified their intention of competing. It is thought that this event will result in the smashing of the existing 50-mile road record. All information regarding the run can be had from Capt. Frank Isherwood, 22d Regt. armory.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Adjt. Gen. Francis H. Cameron, of North Carolina, in his annual report for the year 1895, announces that the effective force of the State numbers 1,567 officers and men, divided into 4 regiments of infantry, 1 unattached company, 3 divisions of Naval Reserve and a brigade and general staff. This shows an increase of about 100 over the year 1894. Gen. Cameron says that despite hostile legislation and the lack of that interest inspired by the prospect of instruction and camp experience, the general condition of the Guard has been one of steady improvement. The annual appropriation by the State for encampment purposes has been too small to admit of carrying more than two regiments into camp during the year, but that even this limited opportunity for practical instruction was taken away from the Guard by the action of the last Legislature, who not only reduced the small appropriation, but took away from them altogether the annual sum hitherto granted for the annual encampment. "It is apparently hoped and believed," says Gen. Cameron, "that such manifest hostility to the Guard would result in its voluntary and speedy disbandment, but the troops, true to their past records of loyalty to their State and its interests, and of faithful service always cheerfully rendered without question of reward, stood firmly by their colors and organization, manifesting a spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice which should win for them the esteem and gratitude of all good citizens." Twice during the past year the troops have been called out to preserve law and order and prevent seriously threatened riots and bloodshed. In the affair at Winston the spirit of the troops was admirably tested, for, "surrounded by an infuriated mob of negroes," says Gen. Cameron, "many hundred in number, some of whom were armed, fired on from various directions and several of the troops wounded, the little company of Guardsmen, with less than 40 men in line, by their steadiness and well-directed firing, held at bay and finally dispersed the rioters." In connection with this affair Gen. Cameron states that the Gatling gun detachment of the 5th Regt., in command of Capt. T. S. Franklin, in less than one hour after telegraphic orders were sent were in the cars with their guns en route to Winston. The battalion of Naval Reserve under command of Comdr. F. Winslow, at their own expense, made a practice cruise during the month of August on the monitor Nantuxet. Gen. Cameron reports that the troops are fully armed and equipped with abundant clothing, overcoats, blankets, camp equipment and ammunition, etc., and if necessary the entire force could be concentrated at any given point on line of railway connection in less than 36 hours, fully armed and equipped for at least six months' service. Efforts have been made to procure from the general government new and more serviceable rifles in exchange for the old and badly worn guns with which the troops are now armed, but so far without success. The new regulation Army revolvers have been issued to the officers. Numerous applications have been received for permission to organize new companies. "In April, 1895," says Gen. Cameron, "Capt. T. W. Jones, 10th U. S. Cav., who had been for more than two years on duty with the Guard as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, a position which he filled with great acceptability, was detached by orders from the War Department. He was succeeded in the detail by Maj. E. M. Hayes, 7th U. S. Cav., an officer of long experience and ability, of whose earnest and faithful work and hearty co-operation and assistance in planning and executing the work of the department I desire to express my warm appreciation."

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjt. Gen. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that the current season for rifle practice will open May 1 and will close Oct. 31. Practice will be required of every officer and enlisted man, and no commutation for rifle range will be allowed any company in the infantry or cavalry arms of the service that does not practice its entire membership. The above order will be rigidly enforced. All officers are requested to impress upon their men the importance of rifle practice and to urge them to strive for excellence in marksmanship. Sighting and aiming drills as prescribed in Blunt's Firing Regulations should be given new recruits in the armory before they are sent on the range, as much time and ammunition are wasted on the range by new men, owing to their lack of instruction in and failure to understand the principles of sighting and aiming their rifles. Every infantry or cavalryman must become a marksman, for no soldier is effective unless he is able to qualify. Company commanders will be required at the end of the rifle practice season to prefer charges for neglect of duty against every man who has failed to present himself at the range for practice on the days set apart for that purpose and also against those who fail to qualify after having qualified in any previous year. Any man who shall have practiced and made an honest effort to qualify without success shall be discharged for inefficiency unless retained by the regimental commander because of special efficiency in some other line of duty.

## CONNECTICUT.

A battalion drill of Companies A, B, F, H and K 1st Regt., was held in the armory at Hartford on April 9. Col. Charles S. Burdett took command, assisted by the regimental Adjutant and Sergeant Major. The drill was very creditable, the troops being remarkably steady. Companies F and K came to parade rest in the parade with splendid snap. The review of this battalion by the Brigade Commander, which was to take place on April 22, has been postponed until April 29, as the State decorations in small arms practice to be presented at that time will not be ready. The 1st Div., Naval Militia C. N. G., has issued invitations for a promenade concert at the 2d Regt. armory, New Haven, on Thursday evening, April 23. The Adjutant General has appointed officers as follows: 1st Regt., Co. E, New Britain, 1st Lieut. Wm. W. Bullen to be Captain; 2d Lieut. Will E. Pardee to be 1st Lieut.; Q. M. Sergt. A. S. Hauerwas to be 2d Lieut., all with rank from March 23, 1896.

Naval Battalion, New Haven—Lieut. Edward V. Ray-



nolds to be Commander; Lieut. (J. G.) Edward G. Buckland to be Lieutenant Commander; Ensign Geo. F. Eaton to be Lieutenant, all with rank from March 30, 1896. Lieut. (J. G.) Daniel M. Goodridge has been ordered to warn the members of the 1st Div., Naval Bat., to meet and nominate officers to fill vacancies caused by the above. Capt. William Blevins, Co. H, 1st Regt., Hartford, has resigned, and 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Mahoney has been ordered to warn the company to assemble and nominate a Captain. The 1st Regt. is being supplied with much-needed field equipments, which is another excellent step which the present administration has taken toward improving the condition of the Guard. All the officers are to be supplied with the latest pattern .38 caliber double-action Army revolver, and the men with standard brown canvas leggings, new haversacks and individual mess kits. A Buzzsaw oven will also be placed in each armory for purposes of instruction. Doubtless, the rest of the brigade will be supplied with field equipments during Governor Coffin's administration, as he has at heart the real welfare and recognizes the necessities of the troops. The Quartermaster General is obtaining the opinions of the officers of the brigade in regard to the removal of the stripes from the trousers of the privates. The uniform of the C. N. G. is the same as that of the Army, except that State buttons are used, and all enlisted men wear a one-inch trouser stripe. Privates of infantry are often seen with very dirty stripes, and it would be an improvement in appearance to take them off, aside from the fact that, according to Army customs, they have no business with them. It is expected that the majority of the officers will favor the change.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Adj. Gen. Samuel Dalton, of Massachusetts, announces that the militia of that State will hold their annual encampments for the year 1896 as follows:

1st Brig., Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Bridges commanding, with the exception of the 1st Regt. of Inf., at the State camp ground, South Framingham, June 9 to 13 inclusive.

The annual drill of the 1st Regt. Inf. will take place at Fort Warren Aug. 3; camp duty at the same place Aug. 4 to 8 inclusive.

2d Brig., Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Peach, Jr., commanding, at the State camp ground, South Framingham, July 21 to 25, inclusive.

The 1st Battn. of Cav. and Troop F and Bat. A. Light Artillery, will perform the duty of annual drill by a route march the day preceding the encampment.

1st Corps of Cadets, at Hingham, July 14 to 18 inclusive. This command will hold its annual drill at the same place on July 13.

2d Corps of Cadets, at Essex, Aug. 11 to 15 inclusive. This command will hold its annual drill at the same place Aug. 10.

Naval Brig., in Boston Harbor, June 23 to 27 inclusive. This command will hold its annual drill at the same place June 22.

Troops of 1st and 2d Brigs. will perform camp duty in campaign uniform. Fatigue caps will be carried to camp; full dress uniforms will not.

Brigade commanders are ordered to assume control of the State camp ground (except the arsenal and buildings immediately adjoining) on the day prior to the encampment of their respective commands. They may assume control on the Saturday preceding camp, if they desire, but without pay. There will be rifle practice during the camp.

#### VERMONT.

Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, 13th Inf., U. S. A., professor of military science at Norwich University, recently gave a very instructive talk on guard duty before the officers and men of F Company, 1st Inf., V. N. G. (Northfield). Lieut. Hovey has taken great interest in the Vermont N. G. since he came to Norwich, and his efforts will be appreciated. Capt. H. E. Tuthery, 1st Cav., U. S. A., professor of military science at the University of Vermont, and on duty with the Vermont N. G., is delivering a series of twelve lectures upon "Military Science and Tactics." Through Capt. Tuthery's kindness and interest in the Vermont N. G., he will have twenty-five copies of each lecture sent to each command in the State. The first one, "Army Organization," has been received and is full of interesting information. The second annual exhibition of the Boys' Battn. of Brattleboro was held Wednesday evening, April 8, at the armory of I Company, 1st Inf., V. N. G., before a large and appreciative audience. The boys were assisted by a detachment from the 1st Light Bat. and the 1st Regt. Band, V. N. G., and young ladies from the "White Squadron," under command of Col. George H. Bond, 1st Inf., U. S. A. A great deal of credit belongs to Lieut. William T. Haigh, who has been the instructor of the boys, and their drilling reflects great credit on his ability as a drill master.

A Washington dispatch states that there has never been so great a demand as at present for the topographic sheets published by the U. S. Geological Survey. The requests come from bicyclists all over the country, who put the maps to profitable use in tracing routes. The maps show not only the roads, rivers, county divisions, railroads, and the usual landmarks, but give the topography of the country, a feature of special value to the wheelman. Each sheet is on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. The surveys in the East are not recent, some of them being as remote as 1885 and 1886, which is the date of the Washington sheet.

#### UTAH.

Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th U. S. Inf., in an interesting address to the members of the Utah National Guard recently, argued that military strength is an essential component of national greatness. If we would avoid war we must be prepared for it. To be unprepared is to invite attack. To be rich and unprepared is to provoke war. Lieut. Buck in the course of his remarks urged the military training of the young men of the State for the following reasons: Because it is a physical and mental benefit, disciplines all our habits, builds up, by its opportunity of promotion, a healthy rivalry, inspires respect for the laws of the State and nation, fosters national, State and local pride and jealousy guards the purest patriotism, gives self-reliance, teaches respect for authority, and to exercise authority effectively and yet with due moderation; because it prepares us for war, relieves us of insults and dangers while dealing with other nations, is a safeguard to liberty and to the pursuit of happiness, is a menace to lawlessness and secures the rights of even the humblest from infringement. Because it is the terror of the Anarchist and the Nihilist, is the ultimate reliance of the executive branch of the State government, places in our hands the means of performing our duty to our people and our duty as a State to the national government, enables the executive to determine the policy of the State in any emergency. Because it is advocated by our patriotic citizens, is acknowledged by

all the world as necessary, and is made imperative by the teachings of history, and was ordained by our forefathers, who, in the fear of God and in defiance of a great nation, established this republic and declared that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

#### NEW JERSEY.

The State camp at Sea Girt will probably commence on July 18, and, it is said, instead of camping by regiments, as last year, the entire 2d Brigade will be under canvas as a brigade. Lieut. M. W. Rowell, 10th U. S. Cav., who is detailed upon the staff of Gen. Plume, has been doing good work among the various organizations in his lectures on military subjects. The present month he is visiting the different companies in the 7th Regt. He is due in Freehold on April 25.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The annual ball of the non-commissioned officers and drivers of the 1st Bat. N. Y., Capt. Wendel, will be held in the armory to-night, April 18, and an enjoyable entertainment is promised. Corp. Rebentish has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corps. Jost and Seidel Corporals.

Capt. Rasquin, 3d Bat., N. Y., announces that the following members of his command have performed 100 per cent. of duty: 2d Lieuts. George E. Laing, Lorenzo M. Nickerson, Q. M. Sergt. John J. Moog, Guidon Sergt. Samuel A. Mangam, Sergts. Howard Spelman, Henry C. Cahill, Fred. L. Muller, Corps. Alfred T. Ives, Francis T. Johnson, Charles E. Roome, Arthur Slee, Harry B. Vincent, Artificers James McDowd and Louis E. Jolly, Privts. George W. Bondfield, W. K. Crum, Charles P. Daly, Henry Elser, Elsworth Haring, Charles F. Loretz, John H. Miller, Cornelius Sullivan, Joseph H. Conklin, Samuel R. Cross, Joseph De Silva, J. W. Engron, George W. Heck, Harry T. Mitchell, Robert S. McCormack and Charles A. Wulff. The entire battery will assemble for dismounted drill on April 24.

The Veterans Association of the 13th N. Y., in which are Maj. Gens. E. L. Molineux, T. H. McGrath, Brig. Gen. H. C. King and others, will review the active regiment April 23. The veterans will hold their anniversary dinner at the armory the night previous.

Maj. Gen. Snowden, commanding the Pennsylvania National Guard, says in his recent report: "It would be advisable to have Capt. Wagner's 'Organization and Tactics' in the hands of every officer of the rank of field officer, and his 'Service of Security and Information' in those of every officer of the Guard. They are works of merit, text-books in the United States military schools; they impart information and instruction essential to all who wish to qualify themselves for field duty."

The Kansas City "Times," referring to the fact that Army officers are no longer to be detailed in prize drills, says, very sensibly: "One of the worst stumbling blocks in the way of the progress of the National Guard has been found in these same prize drills, which have generally consisted of a super-refinement of the manual of arms and a lot of showy movements which are of no more real military value than the marching of the Amazons in 'The Black Crook.' The presence of Army officers as judges at these drills has given a sort of official approval of a worthless system of competition, and it is well that a halt has been called. There is a vast deal for the National Guard to learn in true military matters without wasting their time in showy frivolity."

The appointment of Col. Harry W. Michell, of the 14th N. Y., as Deputy Excise Commissioner for Kings County, is well deserved. Col. Michell is a gallant soldier, of some 35 years' service. He entered the 14th N. Y. April 14, 1861, and served with it at the front until honorably discharged March 12, 1865. He has served in the grades of private, corporal, sergeant, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, being appointed to the latter office Nov. 30, 1885, succeeding McLeer, promoted Brigade Commander. Col. Michell was also a prisoner in Libby during the war.

There will be quite a number of interesting military events in the New York Guard the coming week. On Monday, April 20, the 7th Regt. veterans will hold their anniversary dinner at Sherry's, and the 71st Regt. veterans will dine at Hotel Savoy. On Tuesday, April 21, the 12th Regt. veterans will dine at Hotel Savoy, after which they will march over in a body to participate in the review and reception of the active regiment. On Wednesday, April 22, Brig. Gen. James McLeer will review the 71st Regt. and the Old Guard will parade for divine service in St. Thomas' Church. Adj. Gen. McAlpin will review the 8th Regt. on Thursday night. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th, troops of the U. S. Army in the vicinity of New York will, together with the 2d Brigade of the National Guard, parade in Brooklyn at the unveiling of the Grant statue.

Gatling Gun Co. A, located in East Orange, N. J., will give an entertainment in the armory on Saturday evening, April 18, entitled "A Day in Camp." It will consist of company drills, guard mount, Gatling gun and skirmish drills. The second part will represent the evening, when the musical part of the programme will be rendered. Some of the features of this part will be the double quartet and the kazoo band. A row of tents will be pitched at the west end of the armory, where the company will be quartered for the evening. Altogether the entertainment will be quite a novel affair. An enjoyable reception was held on April 8, being the first event of this character held in the new armory. In the northeast corner of the drill hall a very pretty reception booth was arranged with flags for a roof, while potted plants, ferns and palms formed a screen separating the drill hall and booth. Inside this booth easy chairs, piano lamps and rugs were arranged very prettily. In the southeast corner of the hall refreshing lemonade was served. The music was stationed in the center of the hall, barricaded by the Gatling guns and rifles. The evening was spent in dancing by the 200 or more present.

Co. F, 9th N. Y., Capt. Marks, will hold a stag at the Chinney Corner, April 21.

Co. I, 69th N. Y., Capt. Healy, will give a ball at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, April 20.

The annual inspection of the Wisconsin N. G. will begin on or about May 4, and will be conducted by Col. W. L. Buck, Asst. Insp. Gen. Not less than three (3) nor more than eight (8) days' notice of their date will be furnished commanding officers of companies. Seventy per cent. will be the minimum limit allowed on the score card herewith inclosed, and, in order to avoid a report of deficient, at least fifty (50) points must be scored under the head of "Drill."

The lecture on "International Law, the Rights of Ships," delivered by Mr. Frederic R. Conder before the Naval War College in the summer of 1895, has been published in pamphlet form. Its appearance is a further illustration of the useful work the Naval War College is

doing. Added to the studies of strategy, tactics and coast defense carried on there, much attention is devoted to international law, and the college was fortunate last year in hearing this distinguished lawyer lecture upon so important a subject.

#### WORK ON THE NEW NAVY.

The following statement showing the condition of work on vessels building on April 1 has been issued by the Navy Department: Massachusetts, 99 per cent.; Brooklyn, 77 per cent.; Iowa, 58 per cent.; Nashville, 77 per cent.; Wilmington, 77 per cent.; Helena, 77 per cent.; Oregon, 98 per cent.; Puritan, 93 per cent.; Terror, 90 per cent.; gunboat No. 11, 36-10 per cent.; gunboat No. 12, 36-10 per cent.; gunboats Nos. 10, 13, 14 and 15, 0 per cent.; torpedo boat No. 3, 32 per cent.; torpedo boat No. 4, 31 per cent.; torpedo boat No. 5, 31 per cent.; torpedo boat No. 8, 5 per cent.; submarine torpedo boat, 25 per cent.; steam tug No. 5, 20 per cent.

It is expected that the second-class battleship *Texas* will be completed about the 20th of next month. It is the intention of the Department to place her in commission this summer. Capt. Henry Glass will resume command and Lieut. Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley will be her executive officer.

Just as soon as the appropriations to be made by the naval appropriation bill become available it is the intention of the Naval Ordnance Bureau to make contracts with several powder firms of the United States for the manufacture of smokeless powder in accordance with the Navy formula. The bureau has approached manufacturers on the subject and have found that they are willing to manufacture small lots at sums in the neighborhood of \$1 per pound. The cost of brown powder now used in the service is 29 cents per pound. Smokeless powder is much superior to brown powder and 300 pounds of the former will give equal if not superior results to 550 pounds of the latter. There will soon be received from the Dupont Powder Co. a number of samples of 13-inch brown powder representing lots for the battleship *Massachusetts*, and if they pass the acceptance test the powder will be sent to Philadelphia to be placed aboard that vessel when placed in commission.

The Navy Department has received the report of the final trial of the ram *Katabdin*. The report is very flattering to the ship and only recommends a few changes which are unimportant in character. They consist in the erection of guards around the hatches to prevent water from entering the interior. After the board concluded its inspection of the vessel it proceeded on April 7 to sea for a run of 12 hours, using all boilers under natural draft. The report states that the main engines worked well. The journals and bearings showed no tendency to heat. The air and circulating pumps worked well and steadily and maintained a fair vacuum. All other machinery in use worked satisfactorily. On April 9 the vessel ran over a course in Long Island Sound of 36 knots in length, a return run also being made. Natural draft and full power was used except from 11 A. M. to 12 M. during the run to the westward, and from 2 to 10 in the afternoon during the run to the eastward, when forced draft of 1.5 inches of air pressure was used. The speed of the ship varied from 13 knots to 16 knots under a steam pressure of 160 pounds. The corrected time for the westward run as shown in the report was 2:04 hours, with the current against the ship during the entire run. The eastward run was made in 2:71 hours, with the current favorable for two-thirds of the course.

There is a strong probability that there may be a change in a part of the armament of the battleships *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*. This relates to the 5-inch guns. The Ordnance Bureau is desirous of substituting 6-inch guns for the smaller type, and in any event, if the opinion of Capt. William T. Sampson, chief of the bureau, prevails, the battleships-to be authorized at this session will have 6-inch guns as a portion of their main battery. The *Kearsarge* and her sister ship are to be armed each with four 13-inch, four 8-inch and fourteen 5-inch guns, besides those composing their secondary batteries. Capt. Sampson would like to have about ten 6-inch guns as a part of their armament. While before the Walker board, which is considering the question of armament for the proposed ships, Capt. Sampson made known his preference of 6-inch guns over 5-inch and the board will consider the suggestion in connection with the other recommendations which it has before it. Forgings for 5-inch guns for the *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* are being received at the Washington Navy Yard and are being machined and assembled there. Contracts for these forgings were let some time ago. Even if the 5-inch guns are not placed, as originally decided upon, it is said by the Department authorities that they would be very useful for merchant steamers in case of war, when such steamers would be transformed into auxiliary cruisers. There is no doubt now that the action of the authorities in letting contracts for these guns so early, and the haste which they have displayed in obtaining the forgings are simply emergency preparations and were made when Congress was doing all in its power to embroil the country in war.

The authorities deeply regret the action of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate in reducing the appropriation made in the House bill for torpedo boats. The provision regarding large and swift torpedo boats contained in the House bill was changed by reducing the number from five to three and increasing the speed provision from 26 to 30 knots and reducing the cost from \$875,000 to \$800,000. Instead of ten or more additional small torpedo boats the number was limited to ten and their total cost is made \$500,000 instead of \$800,000. It is expected that when the bill comes up for consideration before the Senate a determined effort will be made to restore the House provision relating to the number of torpedo boats. The action of the Senate committee in reducing the number of boats and increasing their speed provision was due to a letter from the Herreshoffs, transmitted by Secretary Herbert, in which they promised for \$215,000 each to build a 30-knot boat of about 250 tons displacement. The Department is not expected to make plans for these boats, but will issue proposals giving generally what the Department wants, and the bidders will be required to supply their own plans. So far as the ten small torpedo boats are concerned, the authorities say that the amount appropriated is not sufficient to build this number. It is expected that only about seven will be contracted for, and these will take all the money available. As in the case of the large torpedo boats, the Department will not prepare plans, but will simply issue proposals containing the requirements the Department expects the contractors to meet.

We may add to what Gen. Miles says of that intrepid soldier, Gen. Sumner, that we recall one occasion when Sumner dismounted from his horse, when his men were awaiting attack, sent for a chair and sat down in it in front of his line of battle.



## NATIONAL GUARD IN RIOT DUTY.

to the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf., in the April "United Service" says in an article on "The Great Strike of 1894" in Chicago, as reported in the "Journal," "Our National Guard did not certainly fight against the Government in our recent strike, but they preserved a massive inactivity; they were neutral; they did not fight at all. It is too much to ask of human nature to shoot down one's brothers, cousins and aunts; in fact, the National Guard of a State ought not to be so severely tried. The national defense they will do, but in State convulsions, except when anarchy is rampant, they are not to be depended upon."

It is to be regretted that Capt. O'Connell has seen fit to support his arguments for an increase of the Army by throwing aspersions upon the National Guard. I was not present at Chicago during the strike and cannot say from personal observation whether Capt. O'Connell's charges in regard to the conduct of the Illinois troops are justifiable or not, but all National Guard officers must object to his sweeping insinuations against the National Guard as a whole, and to his statement that "in State convulsions they are not to be depended upon."

The soundness of the military principle of employing more than local troops for the suppression of internal disturbances is unquestioned, but it is a matter of history that the National Guard has repeatedly been so employed, and has acquitted itself with the greatest credit. I have but to mention in support of this assertion Homestead, Buffalo, the Col. Colt incident in Ohio, and, last and most in point, the Brooklyn strike of 1895. I was present during this strike as the official representative of the State of Connecticut, and can say from personal observation that in Brooklyn the troops were to be depended upon. There was to be seen a Brooklyn brigade firing in obedience to orders upon the inhabitants of their own city—for aught they knew upon their brothers, cousins and aunts. On one of the days on which I observed the troops, the 13th Regt. of Brooklyn fired over 100 shots in passing through a single street (Hicks). One of them killed the man Ahrens.

The behavior of the New York troops in Brooklyn was magnificent. Their ready response to the call, their full

ranks, their uncomplaining performance of duty in the dead of winter, for a protracted time, amid hardships to which they were unused, their good discipline, the firmness with which they encountered rioters, and above all their readiness to fire upon inhabitants of their own city when ordered, should bring them only words of commendation.

But it is not the National Guard of New York alone that can be depended upon, nor that of Connecticut, nor Massachusetts, nor Pennsylvania, but the National Guard of the United States, which is, I believe, as a whole, as loyal and patriotic and trustworthy as is the regular Army.

The National Guard deserves better than to have mud thrown at it by those to whom it looks for examples, for its members, from pure patriotism and love of the service, give freely of their time and money, and Brooklyn is not the only place where they have proved that they can do their duty, though it be to fire on inhabitants of their own city.

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS,  
Maj. Brigade Staff, C. N. G.

## SPECIAL RATES SOUTH.

The Southern Railway Piedmont Air Line announce special low rates to the following points South reached by the System. The meeting of the Sons of Revolution, Savannah, Ga., April 20; American Medical Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 2; Methodist Episcopal Conference, Mobile, Ala., May 6; Gun Club Tournament, Memphis, Tenn., May 11; Woman's Board of Missions, Memphis, Tenn., May 17; Western Georgia Association, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 20; Royal Arcanum Supreme Council, Savannah, Ga., May 20. This great System reaches all points South, giving the quickest time and best service. For information call on or address New York Office, 271 Broadway.

A correspondent at Fort Sam Houston says: "I'm a constant reader of your paper and have been keeping track of all news concerning transfers of troops. In the last week's 'Journal' I read an item about the 3d Art. being recommended for a change with the 5th. We are all very glad to hear this, for our Battery F, 3d Art.,

has been in Fort Sam Houston 14 years, surely a long time, and to hear of a change at this eleventh hour is indeed very gratifying."

Cadet appointments to Military Academy: Gordon A. Dennis, Shreveport (4th district), La.; Walbridge H. Powell, Rolla (8th district), Mo.; Allen M. Yonge (alternate), Oange City (8th district), Mo.; Daniel Bond, Jr., Brownville (9th district), Tenn.; Edward J. Hardy, De Soto (13th district), Mo.; Edward N. Raleigh, New York (8th district), N. Y.

Navy officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week as follows: Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, Paymr. W. W. Barry, Lieut. W. H. Southerland, Comdr. C. H. Davis, Chief Engr. J. S. Ogden, Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, Capt. C. F. Williams, M. C.; Capt. A. V. Reed, Lieut. C. H. Lyman, P. A. Engr. H. E. Frick and Ensign F. H. Clark.

A correspondent of the "San Antonio Express" appeals in verse to Texan "heirs of the Alamo" by the memory of their heroic dead:

"To respond to their patriotic call,  
With contributions from one and all,  
To freely give for the warship great,  
Named after our illustrious State,  
So that she may with pleasure bear  
The honored name of Texas everywhere.  
So that in every land near and far  
She may untarnished wear the Texas Star."

## WAR OF THE FUTURE.

"Lieut-nant!"  
"Yes, sir!"  
"Have you a platoon of scientists ready for active service?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"Deploy them in front of the fortifications opposite our right wing with instructions to turn on the cathode rays and find out how large a force the enemy has behind those walls."—Chicago "Post."

## A GREAT SILK SALE AT RETAIL IN BOTH OUR STORES.

This will comprise much of our very large Wholesale Silk Stock; the reserve product of our Clifton Silk Mills; late deliveries from other domestic Manufacturers and consignments from France and Switzerland.

Every grade and style will be included; among them over 3,000 pieces of Plain and Fancy Black Silks and Satins; 7,000 pieces of Fancy Silks, Figured Indias, Fancy Taffetas in Pekin and Chené effects.

This immense collection of silks—the greatest we have ever had—will be on sale in our Two Stores, beginning this week.

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A curious feature of military life, says the New York "Sun," is the fondness shown by the soldiers for animal pets. Nearly every regiment in the service has a pet of some kind, and the animal or bird, whichever it may be, not only lives in garrison on the fat of the land, but also often accompanies the men on marches and in the field, seemingly content to endure its share of hardship and peril as well as the rest. Every one remembers that when the garrison of Cork marched out with colors flying en route to the Crimea they were compelled by orders to leave their four-footed pets at home. All sorts of schemes were practiced to evade the order. When the drum corps was directed to beat a march not a single drummer appeared willing to obey the order. A stern command brought forth the music, and it also brought forth such a yelping and snarling that further concealment was impossible. The men had endeavored to smuggle their animal friends on board ship through the agency of the drum corps.

Mr. James Reed, of Ashtabula, O., has the original copy of a special order written by Grant at Appomattox passing the surrendered Confederates through the lines and giving them transportation over Government roads; also the original copy of Lee's farewell to his Army. By some oversight this was left on the table, and a domestic, unaware of its importance, laid it over a dish of berries to keep off the flies. Scarcely had Lee taken his departure when relic-seekers swarmed into the house. The marble-top table at which Grant was seated during the conference brought \$40, and the little oval stand used by Lee was sold for half the money. One of the soldiers captured this paper, still wet with the juice of the fruit. Later he presented it to Mr. Reed. Notwithstanding the fruit stains, which are mildewed and

have a faint fuzz, the writing is clear and legible. The lines are carried across the wide page straight and unflatteringly, though they were penned only an hour or more after the surrender. It shows the man's superb nerve in the face of defeat.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, April 9, says Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians have asked the government for permission to form a regiment to be known as the Royal Six Nations Regt.

Our readers who are interested in Silks should not fail to note the announcement of James McCreery & Co. this week. The opportunity to secure a bargain in Silk Goods was never so opportune as now, and the large variety to select from gives ample scope for all tastes. The goods are on sale this week at 805 Broadway, corner Eleventh street, and also at the Twenty-third street store.

A correspondent writes: "While awaiting detailed instruction to be furnished in the coming manual from headquarters Medical Corps, it is suggested that to insure perfect system and to avoid the crowding and rush which would be so injurious to the wounded man, early attention to sick and wounded on the battlefield will devolve on the combatant forces as follows: Due deference having been shown for the prerogatives of general and field officers, the officer in charge of a company will attend the first man injured. This duty will then devolve, by virtue of rank, on the successive persons in charge. Captains on reaching hospital headquarters will report to the Major commanding the hospital battalion. The other officers or men arriving with an injured man will report to a Captain or Lieutenant commanding hospital company or detachment, who will

decide whether or not the emergency will justify ordering him back to the line of battle."

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Pach Bros., of 935 Broadway, New York, have issued an excellent photographic likeness of ex-President Harrison, who is evidently regarded by them as a "dark horse" in the approaching contest for the Republican nomination for President.

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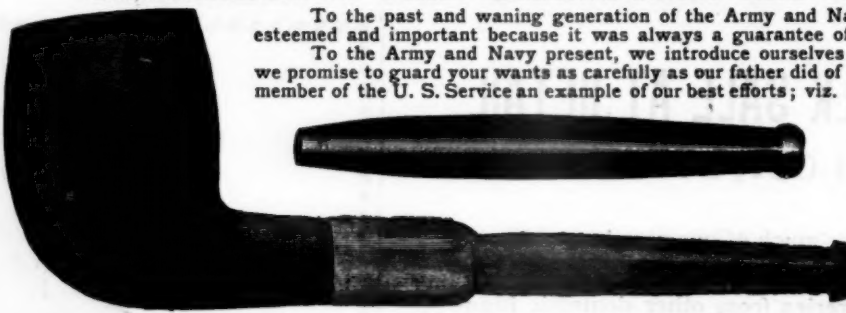
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**BORN.**

LY.—To the wife of Lieut. H. E. Ely, at Fort Har-  
on March 3, a son.

BORN.—Born to the wife of Lieut. James J.  
brook, 2d Cav., at Fort Wingate, a daughter, April  
1896.

KIRKMAN.—At Benicia Barracks, Cal., on April 8,  
the wife of Lieut. G. W. Kirkman, 1st Inf., a son.

STOCKLE.—At Pullman, Washington, April 13, to  
wife of Lieut. George E. Stockle, 10th Cav., a daugh-

**MARRIED.**

EMBLE—CAMPBELL.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., on  
Monday, April 15, by the Rev. Elbert Floyd-Jones,  
strude, daughter of Governor Kemble, Esq., of Cold  
ing on Hudson, to Mr. George Campbell, son of Col.  
Campbell, U. S. A., and brother of Lieut. Archi-  
Campbell, U. S. A.

BRINDLE—MEAD.—At Key West, Fla., on April 8,  
Franklin C. Brindle, Civil Engr., U. S. A., and  
Fidelia E. Mead, widow of Paymr. George L.  
U. S. N.

PORTER—BIRD.—On April 9, at the residence of  
bride's mother, Mrs. C. T. Cook, 2 West Forty-  
th street, New York City, by the Rev. J. S. Ship-  
D. D., Mary Singleton, daughter of the late Ed-  
O. Bird, to Clarence Porter, son of Gen. Horace  
ter.

WHITNEY—NEWCUMB.—At Washington, D. C.,

April 11, 1896, Josepha Newcomb, daughter of Prof.  
Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., to Mr. Edward B. Whitney,  
of New York.

**DIED.**

DOWDY.—At Little Rock, Ark., April 8, 1896, Mrs.  
Mary J., widow of J. F. Dowdy and mother of Lieut.  
Robert W. Dowdy, 17th Inf., aged 71 years.

DUVAL.—April 13, at the home of her grandfather,  
Chief Engr. James W. Thomson, U. S. N., Camden, N.  
J., Mary Josephine, daughter of William H. and the late  
Mary Josephine Duval, aged 8 months and 22 days.

FENLON.—At Midland, Texas, April 11, 1896, Ed-  
ward Fenlon, of Leavenworth, Kan., father of the wife  
of Lieut. Tyree Rivers, 3d U. S. Cav.

FOOTE.—At New York City, April 6, 1896, Mr. Hen-  
ry L. Foote, nephew of the late Rear Adml. Andrew H.  
Foote, U. S. N.

PATTERSON.—At La Junta, Colo., on April 7, 1896,  
Mrs. Jesse Patterson, mother of the wife of Capt. Wil-  
liam B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., and of the late Capt. Geo. F.  
F. Patterson, 14th Inf.

PURSE.—At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.,  
April 9, Naval Cadet Henry A. Purse.

TOMPKINS.—At Eagle Hotel, Bethlehem, Pa., on  
Sunday, April 12, 1896, Augusta Root Tompkins, wife  
of Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., daughter of the  
late Hon. Selah Reeve Hobbie and granddaughter of the  
late Erastus Root.

WILSON.—At New York City, April 15, 1896, of  
hemorrhage of the stomach, James E. Wilson, formerly  
Lieut. 5th U. S. Inf.

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